ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,235—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th „
B.L. GANGES	4296	800	T. Creery	15th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	22nd „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	L. Moule	29th „
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	19th „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5152	1200	R. F. Briscoe	26th „
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	23rd „
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Mar.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	9th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	23rd „
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	30th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	L. Moule	6th April.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	13th „
				TUESDAY, 5 P.M.
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5152	1200	R. F. Briscoe	16th April.
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	20th April.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	27th „
BML CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	4th May
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	11th „
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. Creery	18th „
				FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A Seaton	24th May
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	31st „

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer, to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

The steamer marked B.M.L. proceeds to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

PENINSULAR, 29th Nov. SUTLEJ, 13th December.
ROSETTA, 27th Dec. KAISER-I-HIND, 10th Jan.
ROHILLA, 24th January RAVENNA, 7th February.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 19th Nov., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Jan. '95.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	9th Dec.
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	650	9th Jan. '95.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 21st, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. SINGAPORE .... 12th December, 1894.
S. S. R. RUBATINO .... 9th January, 1895.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS.

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Return via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 15, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and the Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st December, at 2 p.m., or thereafter, on arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 4th Decr. at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 1st December, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 29th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 29th Nov., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 20th December, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th November, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1894-95.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY, beg to intimate that their HANDBOOK, containing full particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passenger Season, 1894-95, is now in course of distribution; and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies are invited to apply either to Bombay or to Calcutta, when the omission will be at once Rectified.

No charge is made for Arranging and Booking Passages, and Special Attention is given to securing the best possible Accommodation, and congenial companionship when a Cabin has to be shared.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

WHOLESOME ENGLISH ALE & STOUT.

BASS
GUINNESS
ROMFORD
LIGHT
BEER.

	Cash. Per. doz. Bts. Rs. a.	Cash. Per. doz. ½ bts. Rs. a.	Credit. Per doz. Bts. Rs. a.	Credit. Per doz. ½ bts. Rs. a.
Bass's Beer, by Foster & Sons	8 0	5 8	9 0	6 2
Do. by Stone I. C. A.	7 12	5 8	8 12	6 2
Guinness's Dublin Stout, by Foster and Sons	8 0	5 8	9 0	6 2
Do. do. by Burke & Co.	8 8	5 12	9 8	6 2

IND. COOPE & Co.'s.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credi. Rs. at
Per dozen qts.	6 8	7 4
Do. pts.	4 8	5 0
Per case of 3 doz. qts.	18 10	20 12
Do. of 6 „ pts.	26 8	29 8

Bottled specially for TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., who have been appointed AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & Co., {Bombay, Byculla,} Poona.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible Cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy,' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the Specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

"WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid Cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the Unrivalled Remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KINDRED DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the celebrated MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 184, High Holborn, LONDON.

FOUR SOUND WHISKIES.

		Cash.		Credit.
FINE OLD GLENLIVET.	Per doz ......Rs.	26 0	Rs.	29 0
	Per gallon ...... „	12 4	„	13 12
HIGHLAND MALT.	Per doz ......Rs.	28 0	Rs.	31 8
	Per gallon ...... „	13 4	„	14 12
SPECIAL LIQUEUR.	Per doz ......Rs.	35 0	Rs.	39 0
	Per gallon ...... „	16 12	„	18 12
OLD IRISH.	Per doz ......Rs.	26 0	Rs.	29 0
	Per gallon ...... „	12 4	„	13 12

A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

TRADE MARK.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY,

THE NOTED HOUSE
FOR
RIDING BREECHES.

PERFECTION OF FIT.
ACMÉ OF COMFORT.

Large Choice of Materials :—

MOLESKIN. COTTON CORDS.
WHIP-CORDS. VELVET CORDS.
TWEEDS. BEDFORD CORDS.

WHITE SILKS AND CASHMERES FOR RACING.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA."

KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

				Rs.		
Imperiales	in Boxes of	25	with silver foil.	8	0	per box.
Primo de Rever	„	25	„	6	8	„
Regl. Antonio Lopez	„	50	with ring	11	12	„
Non Plus Ultra	„	50	„	9	8	„
Exquisitos	„	50	„	7	8	„
Princess as (small size)	„	50	„	5	8	„
Neuvo Habano Especial	„	100	„	6	8	„
Do. do. No. 1	„	100	„	5	8	„
Do. do. No. 2	„	100	„	5	0	„
Do. do. No. 3	„	100	„	4	8	„

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, LD.

A MEETING of the Debenture Holders of the above Company, will be held at the Factory's Premises, Armenian Lane, on the 1st DECEMBER next, at 4 P.M., in terms of the Notice already Circulated.

D. GOSTLING,
CHUBILDAS LULLOOBHOY,
WILSON T. LIDBETTER,
Trustees for the Debenture Holders of the Maharani Ice Company, Limited.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
COCOANUT OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of COCOANUT OIL required by the Company, for Twelve months, commencing the First Day of February, 1895, estimated at 500 tons.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed superscribed and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 5th December, 1894, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

Forms of Tender can be obtained, and Sample seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th Nov., 1894.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
CASTOR OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of CASTOR OIL, required by the Company, for Twelve months, commencing the First Day of February, 1895, estimated at 350 Tons.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed superscribed, and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs 1,000, will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 5th December, 1894, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

Forms of Tenders can be obtained, and Samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th November, 1894.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—No. 31.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 12 Noon (Local time), for the Supply of KEROSINE OIL at Stations and in Quantities noted below, on 21st December, 1894, for One year, commencing from 1st April, 1895.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

Station of Delivery.	Estimated requirements.	Remarks.
GENERAL CONTRACT.	Gallons.	
Poona (including the requirements of out-posts)	22,400	For delivery at the different Stations in the Bombay Presidency and the Nerbudda District, including out-post, by the Contractors from time to time, as may be demanded.
Mhow (do. do.)	17,600	
Deesa (do. do.)	6,000	
Karachi (do. do.)	8,100	
Kamptee (do. do.)	6,000	
Bombay (do. do.)	10,500	
Aden (do. do.)	6,500	
Jubulpore (do. do.)	6,800	

H. ANDERSON, CAPTAIN,
Comt. Storekeeper-General.

Comt. Storekeeper-Genl's Office, Bombay, 16th Nov., 1894.

NOTICE.

MISS ALI ABDULLAH, being desirous of shewing what a Horsewoman can do, if fit and well without going into regular training, Undertakes to Ride a thousand miles, in a hundred hours of actual riding, between any two points to be selected by an independent committee, if she can collect subscriptions sufficient to cover her expenses. All contributions for the purpose sent to H. E. ABBOTT, Esq., Office of the "Indian Planters' Gazette," 7, Government Place, Calcutta, will be very thankfully received.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c. &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

GRAND NAVAL AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

TENDERS will be received, at 12 Noon, on December 1st, 1894, at the Presidency Pay Office, for the Sole Right to Supply REFRESHMENTS at the NAVAL and MILITARY TOURNAMENT, which will take place on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th December, 1894.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

It should be noted that Accommodation will be provided for 9,000 persons Nightly.

A Site will be allotted for Refreshment Stalls within the Enclosure, on which the successful Tenderer must Erect Suitable Accommodation. The Contractor will provide Tents and all necessary Furniture, &c.

Each Tender must be accompanied by an Earnest Money Deposit of Rs. 100, and by a Schedule of Prices which it is proposed to charge.

C. E. MARDALL, Captain,
Hony. Treasurer, Naval and Military Tournament.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

SURPLUS STORES
AND
PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant *amongst others* which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value :—

- Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.
- Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 cwt.
- Steam Hoists to lift 2 tons.
- Pulsometers, Nos. 6, 7 & 8.
- Ship's Steam Winch, Bull's, Bell's and Wild's Dredgers.
- Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.
- Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.
- Hydraulic Jacks to lift 6 tons.
- Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.

General Stores and Tools of Varied description are also available at very Low prices. Complete List of the articles with prices, and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras, 10th July, 1894.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

POCKET BINOCULAR FIELD GLASS.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :—

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Made Entirely of Aluminium.
Only One Inch Thick When Closed.
Marvellously Light!
The most Useful Field Glass in Existence.
The Most Useful Companion one can Possess.
High Power,
Splendid Definition,
Superior Achromatic Lenses.

PATRONISED and approved by Officers of all Arms of the Military Service.

HAS received the Unanimous and most Extraordinary Testimony of the English Press as being

THE MOST USEFUL IN EXISTENCE—
Suitable for all purposes.

THE OPERA, FIELD AND MARINE.

THIS GLASS can be Opened, Focussed, and Pocketed again in about HALF THE TIME it takes to bring the Ordinary Binoculars into use.

Complete in Soft Leather Case, Rs. 70.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO BE HAD ALSO AT

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR.
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS in England should not be Forgotten at any Season of the year, much less at Christmastide.

What more Welcome Present could be thought of than a Hamper of

REALLY CHOICE CIGARS,
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR!"

Orders NOW BOOKED for Delivery to any Part of the United Kingdom, FREE of all Charges to the Recipient.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

THE
ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS :

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
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The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "*St. James's Budget*" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOKE'S CIRCUS

OPPOSITE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER,
AND DURING THE WEEK,
GRAND CHANGE
OF PROGRAMME!!

Introducing New Acts by New Performers.
NEW HORSES,
NEW ACROBATS,
NEW CLOWNS,
NEW COMIC ENTRIES,
And Concluding with a New Pantomime.

In Compliance with the Unanimous Wish of a Number of our Patrons, we have erected several Private Boxes:—A Box to Seat Four, Rs. 16; to Seat Six, Rs. 24; One Seat in Box, Rs. 4.
OTHER PRICES AS USUAL.

ZENANA Box and Seats are provided.
BOX PLAN at SOUNDY & Co.

MATINEE, WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
Sole Proprietor......FRED. COOKE.

Mr. COOKE wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will not be ANSWERABLE for any DEBT or DEBTS contracted by any of his Employees.

VALLANCE'S VARIETIES.

THE
GREATEST CONSTELLATION
OF
VOCAL AND SALTORIAL STARS
That have ever appeared in India,
WILL OPEN
ON SATURDAY, THE 1st DECEMBER,
AT THE
TIVOLI THEATRE,
With their Unique and Extensive
REPERTOIRE
of Recent London Successes.
ALL THE LATEST SONGS!!
ALL THE NEWEST DANCES!!
ALL THE BEST SKETCHES!!!
BOX PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co.

BILLIARDS!

MR. S. W. STANLEY
VS.
CASSIM (Mahomedan Champion).
THIS EVENING,
The FINISH of the Match of 2,000 up,
Will be Played at the
TIVOLI THEATRE (Skating Rink),
AT 9-15, Sharp.
GREAT EXCITEMENT!!
ADMISSION:

Reserved Seats	Rs.	3 0
Ladies and Gentlemen's Double Tickets	"	5 0
Second Class	"	2 0
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PLAN at SOUNDY and Co.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT,

ST. PETER'S BOYS' SCHOOL, MAZAGON,
TUESDAY, 4TH DECEMBER,
At 9 P.M., Punctually.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP IRON AND STEEL FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 12th December, Tenders for the PURCHASE of any number out of 24 different descriptions of SCRAP IRON and STEEL, aggregating about 1,460 tons, now lying in the Stores Yard, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where the same may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must be made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned), and be sent in, accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 5 per ton, upto a Maximum of Rs. 1,000, as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all lots must be removed within two months from date of notification.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th November, 1894.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS, LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

Have just opened a Collection of the
MOST PERFECT CYCLES,
Manufactured by the
PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY
LIMITED.
THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893, for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength.
Of Maximum Speed.
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THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

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MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!

SCARLET, White, Grey and Brown, all sizes and qualities, suitable for Household use, and for Servants, Horses and Coolies.

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S PORT WINES

ARE unequalled for Purity and Excellence. The Large Demand for them is a Sufficient Guarantee of their Worth.

	Rs. a.
Old Crusted and Old Tawney	48 8
Invalid's Gold Capsule	34 8
Invalid's (Nixon & Co.'s)	27 8
White	32 8
Duoro Port (Clode and Baker's)	28 8
Meneses & Co.'s Chicago Gold Medal	27 0
Do. Infante	17 8

Detailed List on Application.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

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JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
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POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
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COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
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COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S "B." BRAND CHAMPAGNE,

in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

SALE ON BUILDING LEASES OF LAND ON THE ESPLANADE ESTATE, BOMBAY.

UNDER instructions from Government, the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Presidency, is prepared to receive TENDERS upto 1 P. M. (Gun-fire), on the 18th December, 1894, for certain PLOTS OF LAND on the Esplanade Estate, TO BE LET on BUILDING LEASES, on Terms and Conditions which may be ascertained at his Office.

S. REBSCH, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
November 5, 1894.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, Warner's patent wheels with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new Double-seated circular-fronted side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One new office SHIGRAM, well finished.

One new four-in-hand DRAG (Brake), suitable for a Pair or a team, neatly finished.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES furnished with Latest Style neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the Latest Designs for SALE or HIRE.

A Fresh Consignment of Best Real Mocca Coffee in Bags of 7 lbs. Price, Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL......... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exceed.......£8,453,500

Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to.................£8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered.

Fire Premium	1875	£	742,553
" "	1885	"	966,107
" "	1887	"	968,043
" "	1892	"	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£	4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds	"	8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£	4,842,054
1887	"	5,763,091
1892	"	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years		£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street.
D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

SUN ENDOWMENT POLICIES
ARE FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS.

EXAMPLE of 15 years' Endowment—also payable in the event of previous death. The CASH Bonus on a Rs. 10,000 policy will amount to Rs. 3,000, and the Policy will stand at Rs. 13,000, Cash Value in 15 years. A splendid return for your money in these days of the depreciated Rupee. Bonuses under these policies are guaranteed by the SUN OFFICE of London.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
Chief Agents.
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FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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Agents.

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ASSURANCES
FOR
EUROPEANS AND NATIVES
WITH
Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Unquestionable Security,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Loans on Policies.

FUNDS EXCEED 90 LAKHS.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 33 LAKHS.

FUNDS remain in India Invested in Government Securities, thus avoiding Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

THE Working Expenses of the ORIENTAL are the Lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same Age.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Propritors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quananity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY.

[ESTABLISHED IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, 1852.]

C. N. TOCOS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

PURVEYORS TO
H. R. H. THE KHEDIVE,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF NAPLES,
AND, BY SPECIAL CHARTER,
SOLE PURVEYORS TO THE ITALIAN REGIE.

IN consequence of the increase of our Export Trade with the further East, and in order to release our Customers of the troubles and expenses in getting their supplies from Egypt, we have decided to OPEN an AGENCY in INDIA and appoint

MR. D. MACROPOLO,

of BOMBAY and CALCUTTA, Sole Agent

For the SALE of our famous CIGARETTES. In placing before our numerous friends the Specialities of our Cigarettes, we would call their attention to the fact, that they are prepared from the finest Turkish Tobacco, specially to keep in hot climates, under the direct supervision of an Expert of 30 YEARS' experience of the Indian climate, while their qualities and delicate flavours are too well-known and appreciated to need special remark.

In thanking our Constituents and the Public in general for their generous and candid support, we beg to request that in future they should address their kind orders direct to Mr. D. MACROPOLO, Bombay or Calcutta.

C. N. TOCOS & CO.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
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BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA

(EFFERVESCENT),

AËRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',
AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS
MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM
C. W. FIELD,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

SOLUBLE FRUIT ESSENCES

FRUIT EXTRACTS, COLOURINGS, &c.,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR
Aerated Water Manufacturers & Confectioners.
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LIMITED,
ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;
And 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.
Price Lists and Full Particulars on application to their Agent,
F. W. SHALLIS, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£	140,000.

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BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 Months received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs.	10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES	Rs.	6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL	£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
MADRAS.
COLOMBO.
KANDY.
GALLE.
SINGAPORE.
HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months	4 per cent.	p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½per cent.	"
Do. Two or Three Years	4½ per cent.	"

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India	Commission	⅛th	per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	"	⅛th	"
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	"	⅛th	"

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
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HIOGO.
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LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette.*

PRICE: 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building, Fort.

LIBERTY ART FABRICS.—A Splendid Selection of Art Muslins, Cretonnes, and Tapestries of the Latest Designs have just arrived, and are now on View at JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 19, Meadows Street.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Name	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Div'd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,282½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,135
Commercial & Ld. Mge	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 75 10	10. p.c.	166 xd 115 xd 50 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60 nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	230

PRESS COMPANIES.

Name	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,010xd
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	227½
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	45	315
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	15	141½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	132½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	185
Colaba	800	1,880	1,880	20	325
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,270
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	106½
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,250
French	380	500	500	25	400xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	490
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	107½
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	400xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	95
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	380
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	215xd
New Berar	1,200	500	500	25	515
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11¼	122½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	435
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	530
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	16 12	200 200
Volkart	...	1,000	100	90	1,110

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Name	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	246
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Name	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	10 7½	250
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	116
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,250
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,325
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	3	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,900	500	500	50	1,520
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	5nl
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	20	250
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	320
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	180
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	10n
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	10	129
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168xd
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7	97
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fire In	250	8,000	1,000	No dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	60
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,005
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Nil	80
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	1	23½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Name	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	30	615
Anglo-Indian	1,315	100	100	Nil	42
Bellary S & W Co, Ld, (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	385
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	20	385
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,475
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	25	870
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	625
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	20	625
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	25	490
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	395
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	25	505
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	410
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	45	725
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	580
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,100
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	15	400
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,300
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	575
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	565
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	7½	150
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	985
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	200
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	640
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	40	750
Leopold	3,500	100	103	10	172½
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	15	700
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	1,005
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	100	2,850
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,860
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil	155
Morarji Gocouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	2,025xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	...	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	440
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	485
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,475
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	685
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	1,000
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,385xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,535
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	655
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	10	377½xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	12½	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	15	600
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	40	715
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	205
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 28-12	
Gold Leaf	" 28-8	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	" 28-7	"
Do. do. new	" 28-4	"
Australia bar Gold	" 28-9	
Bombay bar Gold	" 28-10	
Sovereigns	" 18-2	
Do. Dragons	" 18-1	
Silver 7	" 93-10	
Do. [illegible]	" 93-12	
Carolas	" 205-0	
Mexican	" 195-0	
Five-Franc Pieces	" 300-0	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

University Examination Results.
Professor Howard's Lectures on the "Art of Reckoning," Tent, Bori Bunder, 4-30 and 8 p.m.
Indo-British Trading and Banking Corporation, Hummum Street, 3 p.m.
Bombay Foxhounds Meet, Rifle Butts.
Afternoon Concert in aid of the Scottish Orphanage, Town Hall, 5 p.m.
Prize Distribution, St. Xavier's College, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.
Cooke's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.
Billiards Exhibition Game, Tivoli Theatre, 9-15 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Singapore entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Stanley Hall left on Tuesday and the steamers Kaiser-i-Hind and Peninsular yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Patrick Stewart, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a. m., on Friday, the 30th inst.

DEPARTURE.—Their Highnesses the Rana and Rani of Dholepore and the Maharanee of Patiala, in company with their followers, left Bombay last night by the 11-30 o'clock train from the Victoria Terminus for their territories.

MILL ACCIDENT.—Luximon Ganoo, a mill-hand, aged twenty years, while at work in the Hindustan Mill, Ripon Road, on Tuesday last, had his left arm accidentally crushed in the machinery. Luximon is now a patient in the J. J. Hospital.

LONDON LYRIC COMPANY.—We understand that the members of this Company who are now at Karachi intend to revisit Bombay in about a fortnight's time, and will perform at the Tivoli Theatre. Since their stay in Bombay last December, the company have been touring in China, Japan, and the Straits Settlements, and have had a successful season.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY AN ALLEGED LUNATIC.—Remedios Gomez, aged thirty-six years, a Goanese, alleged to be of unsound mind, attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the Dhobie Talao Tank, but was fortunately rescued by two townsmen, who immediately jumped after the man and brought him out. The man has been sent to the police surgeon for medical examination.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme, at 5-30 p.m., this evening :—

March............Hic et Ubique ....Woodville.
Overture ....Magic Flute............................Mozart.
Valse ....La source ....Waldteufel.
Ardante from G. Major Tinfoni (No. 2).........Heyden.
Potpourie ....Musical Illusions ....Schreiner.
Galop ....The Hermits Bells ....Maillard.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

VALLANCES VARIETIES AND VAUDEVILLE COMBINATION.—This company which has been touring through India during the present year, opens on Saturday next for a short season, at the Tivoli Theatre. Amongst its members we notice the names of Miss Rachel Rowe, phenomenal serpentine and phantom dancer, Miss Bessie Freeman, Mr. Jean Seoul, premier mystifier and shadowgraphist, and many others of whom report speaks most favorably. The company is undeniably one of the best now travelling in India, and is sure to draw large houses during its short stay here. The box plan is open at Messrs. Soundy's.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Before Mr. Pherozo Hoshung Dustur, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Jackee Fernandez, a native Christian, was charged at the instance of Constable Baker with theft of a felt-hat, belonging to A. Byden, butcher's mate on board the same vessel. Accused entered complainant's cabin, and during the absence of the latter removed the hat and concealed it in his own box, from whence it was subsequently recovered. Evidence having been recorded, his Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT A MOSQUE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Nasarali, a Mahomedan, was charged by Inspector Sloane, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, with stealing some clothes belonging to Fidd Hoosein and Sharufali Abdulally. The complainants had left the clothes on a box in the mosque, and when they were engaged in prayer accused entered it, and having appropriated the clothes quietly walked away. A report was made to the police, who arrested the accused with the clothes in his possession. The accused denied the charge, but the Magistrate convicted him on the evidence and sentenced him to seven months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

SUCCESS OF AN ABKARI PROSECUTION.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Shaik Dooree Noormahomed, a Mahomedan, residing at Chimna Butcher Street, was charged at the instance of Mr. R. S. Jaiker, inspector, Opium Department, before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with selling *chandul* (opium preparation) without a license from the Collector of Abkari. In consequence of information received from one Cassum Abdulla, a goldsmith, that the accused was in the habit of selling *chandul* clandestinely, Inspector Ramchunder went with informant to Inspector Holdway, at the Khetwady police station yesterday morning. Mr. Holdway having marked a two-anna piece and another copper coin, handed them to informant with certain instructions. About half-an-hour afterwards Inspector Holdway, accompanied by Mr. Jaiker and two other persons, went to a room on the third floor of a house, at Chimna Butcher Street, and saw the informant smoking *chandul*, and accused and three other persons sitting near by on a mat. As soon as Mr. Holdway entered the room, accused, it was alleged, concealed the coins underneath the mat. He was arrested and on searching the room, the marked coins, two smoking pipes, two bowls containing a quantity of *chandul*, and a pair of small scales, &c., were found. The accused in defence said that he was in the habit of smoking *chandul*, and that he had prepared it for himself and not for selling to any one else. Accused then called a witness who said that the money was found underneath the mat and not with the accused. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, said that the only doubt in his mind was as to the sufficiency of independent evidence, seeing that the independent witnesses for the prosecution slightly contradicted each other as to the place where the coins were found, but that doubt was set at rest by the evidence of a witness, who was called for the defence. The accused would be sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to suffer two month's rigorous imprisonment. The *chandul* was ordered to be sent to the Collector, and the rest of the property confiscated.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Thursday, November 29.
Vigil of Saint Andrew, Apostle and Martyr.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 403 and 439.
Friday, 30.—Saint Andrew's day.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
Friday, November 30.
St. Andrew Apostle and Martyn.
7-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.

ST. PETERS' CHURCH, MAZAGON.
St. Andrew.
Thursday, 8 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon by Rev C. S. Ridington.
St. Andrew's Day.
7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.
8-30 p.m.—Missionary Meeting in the Boys' School-room. Address by Rev. C. H. Walhe.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
Feast of St. Andrew.
7—Mattins.
7-30—Holy Communion.
4-45—Evensong and Litany.

A CORRESPONDENT in Finland writes : "Very little is so far known about Nicholas II., the new Grand Duke of Finland. There is no doubt that the young Czar has received an excellent education. The home life of the Imperial family, so touchingly plain, in the atmosphere of which he has grown up, must needs have exercised some influence on his character. In order to develop his ideas in a more liberal direction, and extend his views as to the high duties of a ruler, his esteemed teacher, Mr. Heath, an Englishman, has not spared any efforts. Wide travels have tended to ripen his judgment and increase his experience. His feelings towards Finland are understood to be very sympathetic. All this is a good guarantee for the future. The great question remains whether the young Emperor will have sufficient independence of character to free himself from the influences of the counsellors who have stood at his father's side."

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes — "I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is a most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

CUTTING OFF A WOMAN'S NOSE.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAMA BABAJEE THORAT AND THREE OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. S. Tagore, Sessions Judge of Sattara, who, on the 13th September last, convicted the four accused of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to the complainant, Sarza Kom Vithoba, by beating her with sticks and cutting her nose off, and sentenced Nos. 1 and 4 each to five years' rigorous imprisonment, and Nos. 2 and 3 each to two years' imprisonment. Mr. Jardine, with Mr. B. A. Bhagvat, appeared for the accused ; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appeared that the third and fourth prisoners were in the service of the first. The third prisoner and his brother, the second prisoner, had set up a shop in the first prisoner's new premises, in which the offence was alleged to have been committed. Grievous hurt was caused to the complainant by a cutting instrument. Her face bore marks, and her nose had been cut off, causing permanent disfiguration. There were wounds inflicted with a cutting instrument, and contusions caused by a blunt instrument, from the effects of which complainant was confined in hospital from the 27th May to 6th July 1894, unable to follow her ordinary pursuits. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that the evidence was sufficiently strong to bring home the charge to all the accused. About three and a-half months ago, the second acccused called complainant to the new premises of the first accused ; and on her going, she found all four accused there. An altercation took place, in the course of which complainant abused the first accused, whereupon he beat her with a stick on the head, and she fell down. The first accused, she alleged, seated himself on her chest, and put a dhotur over her mouth in order to gag her ; the second and third held her by the hand and legs ; while the fourth cut her nose off with a sharp instrument like a knife or a razor. Before the Sessions Court, she somewhat modified her statement, and it appeared to the Sessions Judge that she had been gained over by the accused, and would have gladly withdrawn from the prosecution had she been allowed to do so. It appeared that, on the day following the outrage, the fourth accused confessed his guilt and offered to produce the razor with which, he said, he had cut off the complainant's nose. He accordingly took the police to the new premises, and produced from a dust heap the razor, which was found stained with blood. The clothes in the case and the razor were forwarded to the Chemical Analyist to Government, Bombay, who found mammalian blood on all of them. No adequate motive for the deed had been disclosed in the case, because the complainant did not wish to disclose all the circumstances connected with the crime. It appeared that there was illicit intimacy between the complainant, a widow, and the first accused ; and there might be some other motive which could not be traced. However that might be, the fact remained that a most outrageous assault was committed on the complainant, who had been permanently disfigured. The Sessions Judge convicted all the accused, and sentenced them as above stated.

Their Lordships, on consideration of all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran disposed of the following matters :—

RE ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, on behalf of Kursondas Natha and Mulji Purshotam, the executors of the late Keshowji Jadowji, moved for a rule *nisi*, calling upon the Official Assignee to show cause why the dividends declared upon the claims of Keshowji Jadowji, and all future dividends, should not be paid to the claimants. In support of the rule, the learned counsel said that the testator, Keshowji Jadowji, had a claim on Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy. The Official Assignee had admitted the claim, but contended that in 1881 Keshowji had assigned his claim to the son of the insolvent, which therefore became vested in him. The executors disputed the alleged assignment, and hence they moved for the rule. His Lordship granted the rule and made it returnable a fortnight hence.

RE HAJI BABA VARIND.

On the motion of Mr. Ardesir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices, and to amend the schedule.

RE BHANJI MEGHJI.

Mr. Manker, for the petitioning creditor, Parmanand Gordhan, appeared to argue against the rule granted, on the 7th instant, calling upon the creditor to show cause why the order of adjudication should not be set aside. Mr. Manker said that the insolvent had left the jurisdiction of the court, and had gone to Hyderabad with a view to defeat and delay the claims of his creditors.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, on behalf of the insolvent, read several affidavits, which showed that the insolvent was in solvent circumstances, and that he was ready and willing to pay the claims of his creditors. The learned counsel, in regard to the alleged absence of the insolvent, said that his client had gone to Hyderabad, not with a view to delay and defeat the claims of his creditors, but to get the assignment of certain property, which passed to him by virtue of a decree made by the High Court in his favour. His Lordship made the rule absolute with costs.

RE BHAWANIDAS AMBAIDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Ardesir Kapadia, for the insolvent, moved for the usual interim order. Mr. Manker, for a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction in the matter as the insolvent had all his dealings at Broach. His Lordship refused the interim order.

RE BAGHWANLAL TRIKAUMDAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for, and obtained leave, to file a fresh petition.

RE DHANJI GOVINDJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order. Gulam Hooseein Allibhoy, an opposing creditor, appeared in person ; and in opposing the application, said that the insolvent had not deposited his books of account. His Lordship refused the application.

RE RANCHHODDAS PREMJI.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices within two months.

MR. STANLEY AT THE TIVOLI.

THE finish of the match of 2,000 up between Mr. Stanley and Cassum will be played at the Tivoli Theatre (Skating Rink) on Thursday evening, at 9-15. and as we understand there are some heavy bets on the result a very exciting game is anticipated. Mr. Stanley has given the Mahomedan champion 1,200 in 2,000, and on the first evening's play Mr. Stanley held his own, scoring 1,000 against Cassum's 323, making with the points given to the latter a total of 1,523. This will be the last night of Mr. Stanley's public appearance in this city, and we recommend all lovers of billiards not to miss this opportunity.

ALTHOUGH A European armies have given up the custom of suspending hostilities during winter, the "Kobe Herald" thinks they would be forced to it if engaged in Corea. During winter the climate is almost Arctic, while the absence of roads and the lack of provisions add to the difficulties of an invading force. It is just possible (adds our contemporary) that the Chinese may be able to march reinforcements from Manchuria at this season ; they have such inexhaustible supplies of human materials on which to draw that they could afford, far better than Russia could in the Crimean war, to lose two men out of every three en route. But when once winter sets in, Japan will have very great difficulty in reinforcing her army.

THE population of Germany is 51,500,000, and it has increased by 11,500,000 since 1870, it is stated. The figures are certainly very striking. It must be remembered, of course, that the odd million and a half ought to be deducted as representing the population of Elsass Lothringen. But even taking this into account, the fact remains, that whereas Germany with a population to-day of 51,500,000, against France's 38,343,192, has put 10,000,000 on her population in twenty-four years, her neighbour in the same period is not more than 2,000,000 souls to the good. The figures are even more suggestive than they look at first sight when it is borne in mind that while only 5,500 Frenchmen emigrated in 1892 (the latest year for which statistics are available), as many as 116,339 Germans left the Fatherland to settle in foreign lands. Moreover, against a mere half million of foreigners in the German Empire there are 1,130,000 scattered throughout France. All of which bears out completely what the *Westminster* has said again and again, namely that if by any chance our neighbours did take to colonising in Tunis, Madagascar, and Tonking, the places which they left vacant in France would have to be filled up by Belgians, Italians—and Germans.

THE KHANDESH FARM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Below is a literal translation of a letter received by me from the cashier of Messrs. Crawford. & Co., Auctioneers :—

To Pestonjee Byramjee Dantra, Esq.

Sir,—I have read your correspondence in the English papers regarding the Khandesh liquor farm. In one place you write that a Parsee gentleman of Poona had tendered Rs. 7 00,000. I take leave to inform that jointly with some other partners I made a tender of over Rs. 7,51,000 in the name of my brother, Jamsetjee Nussorwanjee Kapadia, for two years and seven months. But the farm was privately given to Mr. Dubash for three years and seven months. If I had known that it was to be given for the latter period I would have tendered a larger sum. You compute the cost of manufacture to Mr. Dubash of 25° u. p. at 8 annas which is too much. I used to conduct the farm of two or three talukas before the whole district was given to Mr. Dubash. According to my experience 25° u. p. would cost 6 annas at the most.—Yours, faithfully,

RUSTOMJEE NUSSSERWANJEE KAPADIA,
Bombay, Oct. 15. Shroff at Crawford & Co.

In short I would explain and remind your readers about the above letter. I do not know what system prevailed in Khandesh before the act of 1878, but immediately after the passing of that act the system was introduced of selling by auction the farm of each taluka to the highest bidder for a lump sum. The purchaser of a farm was at liberty to sell any quantity at any price he thought fit. But the Abkari Department being anxious to introduce a still-head duty with minimum guarantee kept supervision on each still of talukas and got a record of the consumption and the selling price from time to time. Having with him a record of the three years ending 31st December, 1887, the Abkari Commissioner put an advertisement in the *Government Gazette* 17th and 18th November 1887 containing a statement showing the quantity of liqour of 25° and 60° u. p. consumed and the amount of duty ralised during the three preceding years and invited tenders for 2 *years* 7 *months* for the whole district. The public do not know who tendered and for what. amount but the abovementioned gentleman voluntarily came forward to write to me that he had tendered Rs. 7,51.000. I cannot say whether any body had tendered higher. On the receipt of the tenders the Abkari Department made a private arrangement with Mr. Dubash and gave him farm of the district at Rs. 2 per gallon for Rs. 7,92,628 per annum *minimum* guarantee for 3 years and 7 months for the district of Khandesh *plus* the native states of Dangs and Mewas where the duty is 12 annas per gallon. Of course Mr. Dubash must in the usual course of things have deposited ten per cent. of the guarrantee with Government when signing the contract. Within a few months from the commencement of the contract in January 1888 the contract was broken by mutual consent, and Mr. Dubash was allowed to run his business for one year without a guarantee, and after that the contract was privately renewed for three years and seven months for Rs. 6,31,756. On the expiration of this period the contract was again privately renewed for what period the report does not say for Rs. 5,40,000. The Hon'bl Mr. Trevor states from his place in the Legislative Council that Mr. Dubash had not tendered for the farm but had undertaken it by special request as the person best fitted for it by experience and other qualifications. On this point the Abkari Report is perfectly silent, and we must accept the Hon'ble Mr. Trevor's explanation. After this explanation no one will have the rashness to say that there was a pre-arrangement between him and the immaculate Abkari Department to call him after receiving tenders of others. Why was this special request made then ? Was it not to increase the revenue ? When once Mr. Dubash had undertaken the farm for three years and seven months at Rs. 7,92,628 per annum and possibly had also paid his customary 10 per cent deposit was he thereafter justified in refusing to abide by the contract ? and what motive had the Abkari in thus indulging Mr. Dubash at a loss of Rs. 7,46,955 of public money of three years and seven months ? Let that pass. It is a mystery, and I am content to leave it in the dark. Now that the first contract was broken and a new one was to be made in its place what was there to prevent Government giving the contract to the above named Parsee gentleman ? Or why were not fresh tenders invited ? No that was not to be. The Abkari Department could not part with "the person best fitted for his task by experience." The contract was again privately renewed to Mr. Dubash for three years and seven months at Rs. 6,31,756, i.e., Rs. 1,60,872 less than his first contract or Rs. 1,20,000 less than had been tendered by this gentleman. On the expiry of this latter contract the contract was again privately renewed to Mr. Dubash in 1892-93 for what period the report leaves us in the dark at the much lower rate of Re. 5,40,000 or Rs. 2,52,000 less than Mr. Dubash's first contract, Rs. 92,000 less than his second contract, and Rs. 2,11,000 less than Mr. Kapadia's tender. And this last contract is running on up to date.

In my letter published in your issue of 12th August I showed by facts and figures that during the period from 1st January, 1888 to 1st January 1892, Mr. Dubash gained more than ten lakhs of rupees in this Khandesh farm alone. In that calculation I reckoned eight annas as the cost of production of one gallon of mowra spirit, but I am now informed by this gentleman, Mr. Kapadia, in the letter I publish above that the cost of production in Khandesh according to his experience in the district could not exceed six annas per gallon. During the years which form the basis of my calculation Mr. Dubash sold1,566,145 gallons of distilied liquor. These at the rate of six annas per gallon would bring his total gains to twelve lakhs of rupees or two lakhs more than I computed in that letter. If Mr. Dubash is in the habit af taking "Kusur" from his vendors—which I think not—that would further increase his gains by a lakh and a half. The farm of the Poona District is also in the hands of Mr. Dubash for the last few years and before closing this letter I have to add about this farm from the cutting of a memorandum of the Hon'ble Mr. Runchordlal Chotalal against the farming system. If the facts be as stated in this memorandum the loss of revenue from Poona and Khandesh alone from theyear 1888 up to this date would be about 15 to 20 lakhs of rupees. The farming system and its faulty mode of selcotion is responsible for this loss. This is fiscal question, and political assoiations would be sadly lacking in their duty if in the depressed state of our finances they neglect to press this view of the question upon the attention of the Government says Mr. Runchordlal :—" As these farms are given for large arrears and therefore for lakhs of rupees, only rich people can come forward, and, therefore, it is not possible to have a (fair competition.) In the present system of selection there is no competition at all, and there are reports that the Government Treasury does not get what it should from the Abkari Revenue. Here I beg to quote the following extract from the *Deccan Herald* of the 4th August 1893:—" When we last wrote upon this subject we were positively assured that the amount fixed by Government as the price of the Poona contract was considerably below what might have been secured by throwing it open to public competition. Instead of being so treated we were informed that the contract was given to some favoured party, the Government making their own terms without the slightest efforts to secure the best financial results. This is a point ascertainable as a matter of fact by public sale either by auction or tender ; but neither of these methods is now adopted, and with reference to the contract given in 1890 we had it on good authority that Government might have asked for one or two lakhs more than they had secured and would have got the money. It is a just subject of complaint that in this matter the interests of the public revenue are not looked after as they should be. Why should not the Government adopt the ordinary plan for increasing the value of such contracts by throwing them open to public competition ? The advantages at present are all on the side of the contractor into whose pockets a great deal of the money goes that under a better system would find its way into the Treasury."

P. B. DANTRA.

THE *St. James's Gazette*, remarking on the great demand among ladies for the knickers described by the *Weekly Scotsman* fashions correspondent, says : —An enterprising Scottish weekly has been selling knickerbocker patterns to the number of 339 in one week. There were about 200 sold the week before, so already there are at least 500 maidens busy making knickerbockers and abolishing petticoats in Scotland. There is a distracting seriousness about Scottish people. When they do take a thing up they take it very seriously, and they take it *en másse*; and the petticoat seems to stand a poor chance in Scotland now. Very shortly we may expect to see an army of Scottish Amazons, arrayed in knickerbockers, kilts, and Tam o'Shanters, come marching over the Border to convert their vacillating sisters in the south to the true trouserian faith. Have not our earnest "women workers" already conferred in Glasgow, and do not the whole three Scottish Universities already lend their countenance to the daring woman doctor ? The "new woman" seems to be having it all her own way in Scotland.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed :—Rowland Matthews, of Forest Hill, in the County of Kent, England, Gentleman, for improvements in the manufacture of white lead ; James Musgrave, Engineer and Cotton Spinner, of the Atlas Mills, and George Dixon, Engineer, of the Globe Iron Works, both at Bolton, in the County of Lancaster, England, for improvements in means for superheating steam ; Issac John Collins, of Nos. 12 and 14, Leonard Street, City Road in the County of London, England, Lamp Manufacturer, for improvements in overhead regenerative Gas Lamps ; Henry Livingstone Sulman and Frank Litherland Teed, D. Sc., Analytical Chemists, both of London in England, for improvements in or relating to the extraction of precious metals from their ores ; John Arthur Torrens, of Somerset Coleraine, in the County of Londonderry, Ireland, Major Scots Greys, for an improved appliance for picketting horses ; The Mining and Dredging Power Company, Contractors, a Corporation organized under the laws of West Virginia, and located in the City, County and State of New York, United States of America, for a new and improved steam vacuum pump ; Philip Diehl of Elizabeth, New Jersey, United States of America, Sewing Machine Expert, for improvements in sewing machines ; James Gresham, Director of the firm Gresham, and Craven, Limited, of Craven Iron Works, Salford, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, Engineer, and Harry Edward Gresham, of the same place, Engineer, for improvements in injectors and connected apparatus for feeding steam boilers with water ; The Mining and Dredging Power Company, a Corporation organized under the laws of West Virginia, and located and doing business at No. 68, Broad Street, in the City, County and State of New York, United States of America, for an improved dredging apparatus ; Robert Bell, Boiler-maker, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Budnera, East Berars, for improvements in Couplings for Railway and other vehicles : Bomanji Framji Daver, Engineers Stores Manufacturer, residing at Marine Lines, Dhobi Talao, Bombay, for sizing composition for Cotton yarns.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888:—Jahar Lal Dhar, Professional Mechanic and Scientist, of 97, Beadon Street, Calcutta, for a safety door-lock with triple bolts, and fitted up with a small and novel key. (Filed 6th August 1894) ; Illius Augustus Timmis, of 2, Great George Street, Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, in England, Civil Engineer, for improvements in staff apparatus for the working of a single line railway. (Filed 1st November 1894) ; Montague H. C. Shann, Engineer, of 173, Nicklam Terrace, Brisbane, in the Colony of Queensland, Australia, for improvements in self contained water-tube boilers. (Filed 13th November 1894) ; Andrew Lyle, Chief Inspector of Maintenance, His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Co , Ld., residing at Secunderabad, Deccan, East India, for the protection of railway weigh bridge machines by use of automatic scotch blocks working direct in connection with weighing machine lever to be called "Lyles Automatic Scotch Blocks." (Filed 2nd October 1894) ; Trevor Keene, of 42, Whetstone Lane, Birkenhead, in the County of Chester, England, Engineer, for improvements in packing for piston rods and the like. (Filed 13th November 1894) ; W. H. Casebourne, Manager of the Madras Portland Cement, Brick and Tile Works, Washermanpett, Madras, for a process of manufacturing pipes, junctions, bends, etc., from dry or powdered Portland, Roman, and other artificial and natural cements. (Filed 31st October 1894).

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 18 have been paid for the continuance of exclusiv privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—George Walshe, Military sPensione'r, Seamen's Institute, Bombay, for a bullock yoke. (From 17th December 1894 to 16th December 1895) ; Paul Giffard of Paris, France, Engineer, for improvements in and relating to guns, projectiles or shells and mining or blasting cartridges. (From 16 October 1894 to 15th October 1895) ; Joseph Stuart Romanes, late a Private Soldier in Her Majesty's First Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, for punkahpulling apparatus, adapted for the use of pulling punkahs in barracks, offices, and private residences, etc. (From 14th November 1894 to 13th November 1895).

The inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time and the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—Mr. D. Fairweather's invention for improvements in apparatus for packing tea and other similar substances. (Specification filed 16th August 1890) ; Mr. A. Pickard's invention for improvements in the construction of canals or watercourses, and in the means employed for imparting a current to the water for moving boats and other vehicles. (Specification filed 16th August 1890) ; The Farbenfabriken vormals Friedrich Bayer and Company's invention for new or improved manufacture of periodides of phenols and salicylic acid (Specification filed 11th August 1890).

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 26.
Frizeke, 2nd Lt, Bombay, 2nd Gloster Regt, on leave, from Aden.
Trevor, Capt, Bengal, 15th Sikhs, on leave, from Peshawur.
NOVEMBER 27.
Owen, Surgn-Major, Bengal, I M D, from furlough, from England.
DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 27.
Frizeke, 2nd Lt, 2nd Gloster Regt, on leave, to London.
Mitchell, Capt, Bombay, 4th Bo I, off leave, to Deesa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 29th November, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—
Fort Head-Quarters.
To-morrow, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pdr. R. M. L. Gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
To-day, at 8-30 p.m.—10-in R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. Parade for Saturday next the 1st proximo :—
No. 1 Company will parade at the Prince of Wales's Statue at 4 p.m. and proceed to Colaba, North Fort, to commence the annual gun target practice. Recruits of this Company should make a point of attending this first day's practice.
Dress :—Drill order without arms.—Putties to be worn. The parade will be dismissed at the Sassoon Dock.
No. 2 Company will proceed to Coorla for class firing. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30 p.m., 3 p.m., 3-30 p.m. 4-15 p.m., and 4 30 p.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.
Dress.—Drill order, *with* arms.

3. There will be class firing at Coorla to-morrow. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.

By Order.
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 29th November, 1894.

1. Members owing cycles who are willing to act as Military Cyclists (not in excess of 4 per Company) may with the sanction of the Officer Commanding their Company parade as such at any Parade of the Corps in the formation laid down in "Infantry Drill."
Uniform.—Khaki with serge Putties.
2. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at 5-45 p.m. to-morrow Friday the 30th instant.
3. The Adjutant will lecture on the "Attack" at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m. to-morrow Friday the 30th instant.
4. The Regiment will parade on Saturday next the 1st Proximo at 4-30 p.m. at the Town Hall, for Commanding Officer's parade and "Attack" under the Adjutant.
Dress :—Drill Order Khaki.—Tram fares will be paid after parade by the Company Instructors.
Cadets will be conveyed in a special Tram car, on Saturday 1st proximo as follows :—
Byculla School—One single car to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-30 p.m.
5. The 3rd class range at Coorla is avilable for practice daily.
6. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company :—No. 3650 Vol. T. J. Robson and No. 3651 Vol. R. R. Robson.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*N.-W.-P. and Oudh Gazette.*)

The Hon'ble Mr W Tyrrell, Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, N-W-P, furlough for three months.

Mr D R Lyle, Asst Magte and Collr, Agra, furlough out of India for ten months on medical certificate.

Mr J L Denniston, Dist and Sess Judge, Mirzapur, privilege leave for three weeks.

Mr F J Pert, Offg Magte and Collr, Fatehpur, on being relieved by Mr Bartlett, to be Sett Officer, 3rd grade, and to be posted to the Bijnor settlement.

Mr W R Partridge, Depy Commr and Sett Officer, Garhwal, to officiate as Magte and collr, Pilibhit.

Mr E K Pauw, Asst Commr, Garhwal, to be Depy Commr of Garhwal, and to be in charge of the settlement of that district.

Mr O G Arthur, Asst Magte and Collr, on return from examination leave, to the Jalaum district.

Mr R J M Pocock, Dist Supdt of Police, on return from furlough to the Pilibhit district.

Mr J S Campbell, Jt Magte, on return from furlough, to Gonda as Asst Commr.

Mr H F Bartlett, Magte and Collr, and return from furlough to the Fatehpur district.

Mr W Tudball, Offg Magte and Collr, Pilibhit, on being relieved by Mr Partridge, to revert to his substantive appointment as Jt Magte, and to be posted to Aligarh.

Mr G W Gregson, Dist Supdt of Police, from Fyzabad to Agra.

Mr B M B Hamilton, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, on being relieved by Mr P F N Toulmin, from Farukhabad to Fyzabad, in the same Capacity.

The Revd P H Chapman, probationary Chaplain, from Shahjahanpur to Bareilly, as Addl Chaplain.

Mr E st J Lawson probationary Asst Dist Supdt of Police, from Allahabad to Sitapur.

Colonel J H Rivett-Carnac, C I E A D C, Commdt 4th Administrative Battalion of Volunteers, N-W-P, leave out of India for one year in extension.

Capt W A Pemberton, leave out of India for one year.

Mr F E Bull, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Aligarh to the Anupshahr Division, Ganges Canal.

Mr J M Taylor, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary, is transferred from the Anupshahr to the Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal.

Mr A B Gale, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is, on return from privilege leave, posted to the Azamgarh district as Dist Engr.

Mr W Jenkins, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Dist Engr, Azamgarh, is transferred in the same capacity to the Almora district.

Mr H S Wildeblood, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary, is on relief by Mr G J Joseph, Ex Engr, 1st grade, of the charge of the Kumaun Provincial Division, posted to that Division on special duty, until further orders.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 28TH OF NOVEMBER, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov to date.
Delhi	30·075	Calm	...	81·1	55·5	71	...	0·81	+0·74
Agra	30·094	NW	1	81·6	53·9	67	...	0·84	+0·79
Cawnpore	30·090	Calm	1	77·2	52·0	89	...	3·63	...
Allahabad	30·076	Calm	1	77·7	54·4	90	...	2·92	+2·75
Jhansi	30·106	Calm	1	80·5	56·7	58	...	...	−0·11
Jacobabad	30·035	Calm	1	82·5	53·0	54	..	..	−0·11
Karachi	30·034	NNE	6	85·0	59·0	88	...	...	−0·08
Jeypore	30·118	Calm	1	83·5	51·2	65	..	...	−0·23
Ajmere	30·131	Calm	1	84·4	48·8	68	...	..	−0·19
Deesa	30·068	SSE	7	90·2	53·6	50	..	..	−0·15
Ahmedabad	30·070	E	2	87·2	61·1	53	..	..	...
Bhuj	30·042	Calm	5	88·4	59·0	76	...	..	−0·01
Rajkot	30·044	E	5	88·4	59·9	44	...	...	−0·36
Veraval	30·005	NE	7	86·1	62·8	51	..	...	...
Neemuch	30·140	SSE	3	82·8	50·9	49	...	..	−0·20
Indore	30·109	N	1	72·5	49·1	65	...	...	−0·42
Saugor	30·120	SE	2	78·9	52·3	74	..	0·26	−0·19
Jubbulpore	30·131	SE	1	76·5	44·8	87	..	2·55	+2·06
Hoshangabad	30·131	E	3	78·3	53·7	76	...	0·02	−0·57
Khandwa	30·117	Calm	2	81·7	49·1	70	...	...	−0·30
Raipur	30·094	Calm	2	78·8	57·2	85	...	0·13	−0·39
Nagpur	30·102	Calm	3	79·8	55·2	65	..	2·48	+1·69
Amraoti	30·085	NE	5	81·6	57·8	44	...	1·11	+0·50
Akola	30·124	Calm	3	83·0	50·1	76	...	0·39	−0·34
Surat	30·080	ENE	S	86·5	55·5	59	...	..	−0·17
Malegaon	30·038	Calm	2	82·9	49·5	67	..	...	−0·61
Bombay	30·004	E	13	87·1	71·0	55	...	...	−0·66
Poona	30·060	ESE	7	83·6	53·4	48	...	...	−1·24
Aurangabad	30·110	NE	3	83·3	53·2	43	...	..	...
Sholapur	30·059	E	8	84·2	59·1	55	..	..	−1·11
Ratnagiri	29·988	SSE	5	90·8	68·4	62	...	...	−0·50
Belgaum	30·002	ENE	19	79·8	56·9	60	...	1·11	−0·39
Goa	29·967	ESE	9	88·[illegible]	69·1	58	...	0·38	...
Karwar	29·957	NE	4	88·3	68·6	59	..	0·33	−2·26
Mangalore	29·921	ESE	3	91·3	70·4	63	...	1·34	−1·77
Calicut	29·908	ESE	2	88·3	72·6	77	...	2·43	−2·45
Cochin	29·884	NE	M	91·2	74·6	75	...	5·56	−1·02
Bangalore	30·025	NE	10	77·3	59·4	82	...	2·83	−0·72
Secunderabad	30·081	ENE	5	80·2	57·6	62	..	0·64	−1·09
Masuliptm.	30·010	NNE	9	83·6	68·6	76	...	2·46	−4·42
Bellary	30·053	ENE	4	81·5	59·0	90	..	2·12	+0·09
Cuddapah	30·024	SSW	...	86·6	66·0	78	...	1·41	−3·11
Madras	29·994	N	11	84·5	73·5	93	0·31	10·31	−2·06
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
Trichinopoly	29·958	NNE	4	83·6	71·4	88	0·24	2·23	−2·93
Negapatam	29·934	NE	19	86·0	76·7	77	0·06	11·35	−3·67
Colombo	29·878	NE	7	90·5	74·0	72	..	15·55	+2·79
Aden	29·965	E	11	81·8	73·4	78	..	0.83	−0·62

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a slight rise at Surat pressure has decreased everywhere, the decrease being brisk at Jacobabad and moderate or slight elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana, Central India and the Central Provinces and lowest on the Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderate. Calms are reported from the majority of stations to the north of Latitude 20°, while to its south north-easterly to south-easterly breezes of light to moderate strength prevail. The wind velocity at 8 a.m. this morning was 12 miles an hour at Bombay and Bangalore. The maximum temperature variations are small and irregular almost everywhere and the minimum temperature is from 4° to 7° above the normal at Allahabad, Jansi, Jacobabad, Bhuj and Negapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Mangalore and Cochin and the lowest 45° at Jubbulpore. Humidity changes are irregular and unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Sind, Rajputana, Central India, Gujarat and in the south of the Peninsula. Light to moderate showers are reported from Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. Conditions continue to be favourable for rain at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast, where gradients are rather steep, and fresh to strong winds are probable.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 28.

Wednesday's pressure has given way briskly to rapidly in the Punjab and is steady or has fallen slightly elsewhere ; it is in moderate defect in North-Western and Southern India and normal or in slight defect over the remainder of the Indian area. The weather is disturbed in Afghanistan and N.-W. Punjab, and light showers have been received in Baluchistan and Upper India. In the hill districts a few showers have fallen in the carnatic, the largest falls being Cuddalore two inches, and Madras third of an inch. Showers will probably be received in same areas during the day.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 27th November, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·896
Temperature of the Air	78·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·4
Dew Point	63·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·598
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·1
General Directions of wind*	ENE, ESE, NE, NNW, NNE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	299

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th November, 1894, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	300	10	810
Or per mile of Railway	29	17	1	47
For previous 19 weeks of half-year.	7,379	3,857	76	11,312
Total for 20 weeks...	7,879	4,157	86	12,123
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	....	480	....	480
Per mile of Ry do.	....	30	....	30
Total to corresponding date do.	....	1,013	....	1,013

Increase for the week ....Rs. 330
Ditto to date .... " 11,079

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th November, 1894, on 115·50 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,000	24,500	30	26,530
Or per mile of Railway	18	212	....	230
For previous 19 weeks of half-year.	16,035	50,524	376	66,935
Total for 20 weeks...	18,035	75,024	406	93,465
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 25 miles open)	499	505	12	1,016
Per mile of Ry. do.	20	20	1	41
Total to corresponding date do.	11,177	12,809	171	24,157

Increase for the week .... Rs. 25,514
Ditto to date .... " 69,308

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 24th November, 1894 :—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total..	1,81,711	4,63,705	3,144	6,48,560
Corresponding Week last year. Open 1,490 Miles..	...	—	..	7,39,453

Decrease .... Rs. 90,893

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES.—18ct. Gold Pencil cases fitted for Cedar Pencils, plain or Engine-turned. Slide action with Watch Chain attachment, Rs. 30 to 75. Silver, Rs. 8. Telescopic Pencil Cases, gold Rs. 25 to Rs. 60. Silver, Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

TENTS of VARIOUS KINDS for HIRE.—Double and Single Pole, Rowties, Shamiana, Palls, Stables, Bichoba, &c., &c. Apply to PESTONJEE, Esplanade Gymkhana, Bombay.

IF you really require a New and Fashionable TIE this evening, come and See our Pyramid studded with Variegated Colours of Ties and Scarves.—BATLIBOI and VIRJEE.

ARMY, NAVY, Contractors, Saddlers, Harness-makers, Outfitters, Milliners, Tailors, Families, Schools and others use SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. 80 OFFICES in INDIA to Supply their Wants.—THE SINGER Co., Bombay.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE, at Rs. 1-4 and 1-2 per lb., respectively. FRESH CONSIGNMENTS, with other Select descriptions of TEAS from General Younghusband's Celebrated Garden in the Kangra Valley. Flavor Choice. Purity Guaranteed.—22, Church Gate Street, Bombay. MORTON MAJU and Co.

MR. S. W. STANLEY, the Celebrated Billiard Player, will be happy to give LESSONS in Billiards to Ladies or Gentlemen. For particulars apply to JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Billiard Table Makers.

TRAYS and CAKESTANDS in Beautiful Designs of Majolica Artware, with and without Handles, mounted and unmounted.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

WANTED, a COOK. Must be well up in Mess or Club work. Apply, stating terms, to MESS PRESIDENT, 87th R. I. Fusiliers, Allahabad, N.-W. P.

HIGH GROWN CEYLON TEA.—ROSE ORANGE PEKOE, Re. 1-12; Rose Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4; and Pekoe, Re. 1 per lb. The daily increasing Demands for these Teas prove their Superior quality and Moderate Price.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Tea and General Merchants, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH OILMANSTORES.—Just Unpacked. Milkmaid Brand Milk, As. 7. Vinegar, As. 5. Jam, C. and B's, As. 6½. Potted Meat, As. 5½. Please note the Only Address: PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Cheap Consignment of Assorted CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS. Artistic and New Designs. Address "W. B.," care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—Neat well-formed SAILING BOAT, length 22-5, beam 5 ft. 8, China rig, two masts, lead keel; will hold eight. Price: Rs. 600. "R. H.," care of this Office.

POONA.—POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a First-class, Upper-storied, and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

GOOD STABLING TO LET, in best part of FORT, for one or two Horses and Carriage. Address "X. Y. Z.," care of this Office.

FIRST-CLASS ENGINEER WANTED, for a Cotton Press, Up-country. Must have held a similar position before. Apply "99," care of this Office.

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ARITHMETIC MADE EASY.—Howard's ART OF RECKONING, Rs. 5, 2, and 1. CASSELL and Co., London; THACKER and Co., Bombay. FREE LECTURES by the AUTHOR in the TENT, BORI BUNDER, near the GAIETY THEATRE, EVERY EVENING, at 4-30 and 8 P.M.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English, and Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS, Fresh Fish, Fruit, yes, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, the best to be had in Bombay. A treat for the gods. All good things provided for New Year's Day. We supplied the well-known and popular Caterer, Mr. H. Wutzler, during the Visit of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, H. R. H. Nicolaivitch, Este, Arch-Duke of Austria, and at the Annual Tours of the Viceroy. Local and Up-country Orders receive our best and prompt attention. Remit money to cover a portion of the cost.—J. LEWIS, & Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!! 400 days striking REGULATOR CLOCK, in Splendid Marble Case. Striking Hours and Half-hours.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS
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THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS Instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot-Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS, and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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SULPHATE of Quinine and Febrifuge manufactured by the Madras Government can be obtained on Pre-payment in one, half and quarter pound tins, from the *Director of the Government Gardens, Ootacamund*, at the following rates per pound:—

	Quinine.	Febrifuge.
Medical Depots	Rs. 14	Rs. 10
Government Officers	„ 16	„ 10
The Public............	„ 16	„ 12

If the Quinine or Febrifuge is sent by Post, the following extra charges will be made:—One pound tin, 12 annas; half pound tin, 8 annas; quarter pound tin, 4 annas.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
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HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.
HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in
This Piano is specially suited for India.
PRICE: £25, Net Cash,
Usual shop price, £40.

Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE!

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H. P. SMITH, D. D. S.,
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TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system we now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier. and very Class of Shoeing is done.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
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INDIAN LEGISLATION
AND
HOME CONTROL;
BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.
PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.

THE English and French funds were unchanged yesterday at 103 3/8 for Consols in London; and 102 for Rentes in Paris, where Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·13½. About £125 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was reduced 1-8, say to ⅞ per cent., that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 1¼ per cent. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities declined ⅛ per cent., to £56 3-8. The price of Bar Silver was ⅛d. lower, at 28¼d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was ⅝ cent cheaper, at 62⅛ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1d. per rupee.

Linseed was quoted yesterday at 35 5-8 per 416lbs., at which business was done, April-May shipment to Amsterdam, tone of the market quiet but steady. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 2,050,000 quarters or 10,000 quarters more than the previous week's estimate.

An advance of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 7-32d. per lb., and Arrivals were 3-32d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 11-64d. for November-January deliveries, and 3 15-64d. for March-April. In East Indian Cotton Broach, Dhollera, Oomrawattee, Hinganghat, Bengals, and Tinnevelly's were all 1-16d. per lb. higher. The market closed quiet; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, including 100 East Indians. The day's Imports were 44,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

In New York, 6 cents per lb. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton; but February Futures were 3 points lower, at 5·88 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 66,000 bales; and below we give the usual comparison of the figures for this season with those for the same time in the two preceding years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	66,000	59,000	48,000
Three days' do.	191,000	169,000	132,000
Since 1st Sept.	3,511,000	2,828,000	2,603,000

The tone of our local market for the staple has been steady to-day, and prices have further advanced Re. 1 per candy; but only a small business has been done, exporters having contracted for 200 "Fine," and 200 "Fully Good" Bhownuggur, for April-May delivery, at Rs. 172, and Rs. 162, respectively; while the Mills have bought only 300 bales in all, consisting of 100 each of ready new Bengal, at Rs. 155; 100 old Oomra, at Rs. 145; and old Karanja, at Rs. 146 per candy.

WHEAT has remained quiet in tone, and only the usual small export business has transpired, prices remaining unchanged as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 3	14	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„ 3	12	0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 3	13	0	„
Red Delhi	„ 3	6	0	„
Hard Yellow	„ 3	12	0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 3	7	0	„
Hard Red	„ 3	6	0	„

SEEDS have become firm again to-day; but only a moderate business for shippers' account has been reported, while rates, with the exception of that for *Linseed*, which is half an anna per cwt. higher, are unaltered. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-13-6 to Rs. 7-15-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	„ 6-3-0 to „ 6-5-0	„
Do. do. Cawnpore	„ 6-0-0 to „ 6-1-0	„
Do. Red do.	„ 5-12-0 to „ 6-0-0	„
Gingelly, White	„ 42-8-0	„
Do. Mixed	„ 40-8-0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,589	bales.
Wheat	7,464	cwts.
Linseed..................................	2,207	„
Rapeseed	5,988	„
Gingelly..................................	11,066	„
Groundnuts	916	„
Castorseed	2,202	„
Rice	5,760	„

FREIGHTS are very quiet. Business has been done for February-May shipment to Hamburg and Bremen, at 18s. per ton; and for Antwrep, early December shipment, relets have been given at 15s. 9d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a weak feeling, at 1s. 1 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1¼d. for three months' sight Credits; 1s. 1 3-16d. having been quoted for Telegraphic for February-March transfer, at which a moderate amount was given; but no Merchants' Bills again being offered to any extent, rates receded 1-32d. Calcutta opened at our first rates, and remained unchanged; but locally we closed 1-32d. lower as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...............	1s. 1 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 1-8d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight..........	1s. 1 5-32d.	„
Credits 3 „	1s. 1¼d.	„
Francs 3 „	1·39¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103 9-16 to 103⅝ for cash and the settlement, and at 103¾ for the January account; and the market remained firm at about these rates all day until near the close, when a rather weaker feeling set in, but quotations left off without change.

SHARES.—Swadeshi Mill shares have advanced Rs. 35 to-day; Central India, Rs. 30; Jivraz Balloo, at Rs. 25; China, Rs. 15; Alliance, Rs. 10; and Empress, Indian Manufacturing, and Star of India, Rs. 5 each; while Khandeish has declined Rs. 40; and Maneckji Petit and Swadeshi, Rs. 5 each at our revised quotations. New Berar Press shares are Rs. 5; and Prince of Wales Rs. 25 lower. Bank of Bombay shares are Re. 1¼ higher, at Rs. 1,282½ per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera.......................	2 5-8

The Manchester market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	103 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper..................	56 3-8
Bar Silver	28¼

The sum of about £125,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, prefect. Via Turkey. perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Zanzibar-Mombassa interrupted.

Owing to derangement of Amoy Cables, telegrams for that locality will be passed on by Chinese land lines from Hongkong and Foochow at Sender's risk.

Communication with all British South Africa Company's offices except Ramoutsa, Gaberones, Mochuli and Pala interrupted.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

Cable Ceara Maranham interrupted.

Mails for Madagascar and Reunion closes at Zanzibar noon Friday, 30th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 28th November, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	23	3	35 p.m.	166	35
Teheran	28	12	45 p.m.	...	21
Suez	28	2	50 p.m.	...	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 28th November, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	32	...	4
„ Karachi........	...	18	...	1
„ Madras........	...	46	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MYLNE—Passed away, in her sleep, at 28 Elm Park Road, S. W., on the night of 8th November, Catherine Wilhelmina, widow of Major Charles David Mylne, H. E. I. C.'s, Bombay Army, (mother of L. G. Mylne, D. D., Bishop of Bombay).

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

RAE—November 28, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of W. R. Rae, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EVANS—November 12, at Sitapur, the wife of Qr-Master Sergeant W A Evans, 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers, of a daughter.

PHIPPS—November 23, at Sitapur, Oudh, the wife of Surgn-Captain E V A Phipps, A M S, of a son.

RAINSFORD—November 21, at Calcutta, the wife of Major S D Rainsford, R A, of a daughter.

SIMPSON—November 26, at Locksley, Royapuram, Madras, the wife of M G Simpson, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, of a son.

WILSON—November 24, at Calicut, the wife of Villiers Fellowes Wilson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

JORDAN—BAGRAM—Nov 17, at the Armenian Church, Calcutta, John Gregory Jordan, Surgeon-Captain, I M S, to Sopphia Agnes, youngest daughter of the late G J Bagram.

MORGAN—TWEEDIE—November 22, at St Joseph's Church, Bankipur, by the Right Rev Dr F Pesci, Bishop of Allahabad, assisted by Rev Father Francis, Robert Russell Landale Morgan, fourth son of A G Morgan, Saint Andrew's, Scotland, to Harriet Mary Agnes Tweedie, daughter of J Tweedie, Esq, C S, Bankipur.

THUILLIER—SHAKESPEAR—Nov 19, at Chirst Church, Rawalpindi, by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Lahore, assisted by the Reverend J Moulson, Chaplain of Rawalpindi, Henry Fleetwood Thuillier, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, son of Colonel H R Thuillier, C I E, Royal Engineers, Surveyor-General of India, to Helen, eldest daughter of Colonel G R Shakespear, Assistant Adjutant, General, Rawalpindi District.

WALSH—WOODS—Nov 21, at Allahabad, by the Revd R Clancy, John William Walsh, Assistant Registrar, High Court, N-W P, to Nellie, widow of the late E P Woods, and third daughter of the late Chas Grant Sim.

DEATH.

RUBIE—Nov 21, at Coonoor, Colonel Philip Rubie, Bengal Army, Retired.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1894.

WHILE the speeches the Viceroy has so far made during his first autumn tour have been marked by the cautious reserve which has characterised all the public utterances of Lord Elgin since the day he landed at the Apollo Bunder, it is yet possible to gather from some of these addresses the lines of policy his Excellency is inclined to pursue, after ten months' experience of the great duties entrusted to him by the Queen-Empress. The speech delivered in reply to the addresses presented by various public bodies at Karachi, possesses a more immediate interest to us in Bombay than most of the other speeches his Excellency has so far made. The Sind Sabha are evidently more inclined to give to our administrators the credit of dealing justly with conflicting sectarian claims than some other institutions of a like kind, for in their address they expressed in emphatic language their thanks to the Government, for the impartiality with which they have viewed the claims and conduct of the different races which go to make up the Indian Empire. While assuring his hearers of his firm resolve to continue that policy, Lord Elgin was careful to take the favourable opportunity to impress upon them that the "best possible way" of supporting a policy they so warmly approve is to cultivate amicable relations with their neighbours. Fortunately, while there are some other parts of the Western Presidency where this aspect of the situation has of late been overlooked it does not require any very emphatic pronouncement in Sind. The Sabha further showed their cordiality to those of a different faith by expressing their gratification at the success of Mr. Hassonally in the competition for the Indian Civil Service, an event which the Governor-General described as "realising and justifying to some extent" the aspirations of the race to which Mr. Hassonally belongs. It is a singular coincidence that these expressions of good feeling between Hindus and Mahomedans should have been brought to the notice of the Viceroy of India almost contemporaneously with the injudicious patronage accorded by Sir John Gorst to the attempts of Mr. Raffiuddin to enter the British House of Commons with the battle-cry of "Mahomedans *vs.* Brahmins." Mr. Raffiuddin might gather an idea as to how the "interests of the Mahomedan minority can be specially safeguarded" by a perusal of the remarks of the Viceroy urging the application of the sovereign remedy of self-help to the members of the Mahomedan Association, who came forward with a recital of the difficulties confronting them in their efforts to promote the educational advancement of their co-religionists. They were told that discouragement and difficulties are inseparable from efforts to let knowledge grow, and that the proper way to meet such difficulties is to make sure that the education offered is sound, solid, and practical, and to unitedly work for the common object. The members of the Mussalman community who take this wholesome advice as applicable to their general line of conduct, will find it far more conducive to their own advancement and to the well-being of the country at large than to allow the belief that an excitable young gentleman like Mr. Raffiuddin is voicing their views to gain ground.

No portion of the Karachi speech could have given Lord Elgin's hearers greater satisfaction than that in which he referred to the proposal of the Chamber of Commerce for the construction of a cord railway line from Rohri to Kotri, on the Delhi-Minchinabad-Bhawulpur Railway. This extension would have the effect of relieving the trade of Karachi from the two serious inconveniences from which it suffers—the breaching of the North-Western Railway by floods, and the want of lateral railway communication. The Viceroy acknowledged that these were evils which could no longer be tolerated, and while unable just then to announce the steps the Government of India propose to take to obviate these interruptions to trade, his Excellency gave an assurance that the matter is being most seriously considered, and that the representations of the Chamber of Commerce and others have not been overlooked. As his Excellency pointed out, it is a matter of Imperial as well as commercial concern, that the complete security of the railways to the frontier should be ensured. The Chamber of Commerce further asked for a re-consideration of the decision of the Government of India to close Karachi as a depot for troops passing to and from the North-West Frontier stations. In view of the facilities which have been provided by the Karachi Port Trust for the embarkation and landing of troops, Lord Elgin could scarcely have done otherwise than sympathise with his memorialists in their disappointment at seeing such provision rendered useless by the decision of the Government. But, while expressing a hope that it would not be necessary to continue the present arrangement permanently, Lord Elgin reminded his hearers that in such a matter the military authorities must have the predominant voice, and that the health and convenience of the troops must be the first consideration. His Excellency thoroughly endorsed what some of his memorialists had said as to the immense importance of a further development of irrigation in Sind so as to bring large areas of unfruitful land under cultivation. He admitted that in this direction there is an almost boundless field for the profitable employment of the public funds, but at the same time he intimated that in his opinion the Government of India were showing themselves by no means unmindful of their duty in this respect, and that steady progress was being made. In view of the financial difficulties of the Government of India, we do not see that the province of Sind has much reason to controvert this opinion. As Sir William Hunter says, during recent years India has been "forced along various distinct lines of costly improvement at one time." From every part of British India there are claimants knocking at the door of the Finance Minister for monetary aid for the prosecution of public works of equal importance to irrigation in Sind, and the Viceroy in-Council has no alternative but to see that such grants as can be spared for the development of the resources of the country are equitably divided as between Province and Province.

In the speech to which we have referred we read the Viceroy's first public utterance concerning what his predecessor regarded as perhaps the most serious matter engaging the attention of the administration—the great question of agricultural indebtedness. His Lordship evidently shares the view of Lord Lansdowne that it would be unwise to extend the Deccan Relief Acts to other provinces, even where the problem has reached an acute stage, or indeed to adopt any particular system as generally applicable. "The circumstances of one part of India," said his Excellency, "are not the same as those of another, and the remedy which seems easy and suitable in one case, may be unsuitable in another." But while a single cast-iron system for the whole of India is undesirable, it is clear that whether there be three systems or thirty, they must all have their foundation on certain broad and well-defined principles. Lord Elgin intimated that the subject is receiving the earnest attention of his council and that in the enquiries they are pursuing the Government "have constantly in view the great object of setting free the cultivator of the soil, if that can be done legitimately, from the conditions which fetter his industry and deprive him of his property in the land or in the crops he reaps." From these observations it is apparent that Lord Elgin concurs in the position taken up by Lord Lansdowne in a despatch to the Secretary of State shortly before relinquishing the Governor-Generalship. The Viceroy's speech in reply to the address of the Lahore Municipality the other day is chiefly noticeable for a remark as to the success of the conversion scheme, which will probably unsettle some timid holders of Government paper. When so cautious a statesman as Lord Elgin asks his hearers to remember "that one successful financial operation does not make a normal rate of interest" it must be confessed that the apprehension of further enfacements of Government paper are not altogether unreasonable. Lord Elgin impressed on the Lahore Municipality the fact which Lord Harris has had several occasions of late to point out, that it is useless to expect the Government to provide money for municipal loans at the same rate as that at which it can borrow for its own purposes. Even in Great Britain a small margin is always required, and it seems unreasonable to suppose that local authorities in India, which have scarcely passed from the experimental stage, should be placed on a more favourable footing in this matter than the staid authorities charged with the administration of local affairs at home.

A WRITER in a home paper reminds us that Li-Hung-Chang, upon whom most of the blame for the non-success of the Chinese troops is thrown, and who has now, according to this morning's telegrams, been deprived of all honours, once narrowly escaped the vengeance of Chinese Gordon. Perhaps it would have been well for him, if he had not escaped, rather than have fallen upon such evil times in his later years. But there can be no doubt that China would have been worse off without him, for it is in the province, over which he had control, that the greatest measure of progress was made. When General Gordon and Li Hung Chang came into personal relations the Taepings were giving trouble and were constantly defeating "the Ever-Victorious Army." Gordon then a Major, was deputed by Sir Charles Stavely for the purpose of dealing with the insurgents. They were broken at Soochow, and their General having fled the Taepings surrendered. After negotiations between Gordon and Li Hung Chang on the one side, and the rebel chiefs caught with the garrison on the other, the latter gave themselves up to Governor Li on the clear promise that their lives should be spared. Gordon considered himself to be distinctly pledged in the matter to the Wangs, upon whom his assurances had great influence, and he believed them all to be safe. As soon, however, as they reached Li's camp, and while Gordon's attention was otherwise engaged, they were treacherously and ruthlessly butchered. Some time elapsed before he discovered their murder. His first suspicions were aroused by finding that the city had been given over to the Chinese soldiery to plunder contrary to his express wishes and stipulations. At great risk he penetrated into the city, where everything was in confusion. He was detained by the alarmed Taepings, and a messenger whom he sent off with an order to bring in Li was stopped outside and wounded. Up to this time, neither Gordon nor the rebels within the city knew of the massacre at the camp. With great difficulty the Major induced them to let him go, and on his way to the camp he met a son of one of the Wangs, who told him the tale of their foul treatment, and showed him their dead and gashed bodies at the place of execution. Without more ado Gordon set off after Li with a revolver. Li, we are told, ran away and hid himself. Gordon, full of wrath, fiercely sought him high and low, but the wily and terrified Governor contrived to evade pursuit. Baffled and bitterly hurt by what had been done, Gordon threw up his command, refused to serve any longer, and retired to Shanghai. Vainly did the Imperial Government try to pacify him. Li obtained the Yellow Jacket—symbol of the highest military grade, of which he has now, so many years afterwards, been deprived—by claiming most of the credit of the successes against the Taepings. Still he discreetly accorded high praise to Gordon The Emperor sent Gordon decorations and ten thousand taels, but the grieved and incensed Major beat the astounded treasure-bearers with his wonder-working cane, and drove them from his presence. At length, Li's conduct having been investigated, some sort of apology was offered, and Li himself entreated Gordon to return. Actuated by a desire to rescue the wretched population from their oppressors, who had resumed the offensive, Gordon consented to go back, and practically crushed the rebellion. Fourteen years later when Gordon returned to China Li Hung Chang was one of the first to greet him. Mischief-makers at court were scheming to bring about a war with Russia, in opposition to the policy of Li, who had become a very big man indeed. It was suggested that Gordon should march on Pekin, and depose the Emperor. Gordon replied that he was "equal to a good deal of filibustering," but such a project was beyond him, as "Li had not a sufficient following to give it any chance of success." Nevertheless, he telegraphed to the authorities at home, "I have seen Li Hung Chang, and he wishes me to stay with him. I cannot desert China in her present crisis, and would be free to act as I think fit. I therefore beg to resign my commission in her Majesty's service. Before he got the official refusal to accept his resignation and cancellation of his leave, he wrote: "The only thing that keeps me in China is Li Hung Chang's safety. If he were safe, I would not care; but some people are egging him on to rebel, some to this, and some to that, and all appear in a helpless drift." Li could do well now with as hearty a well-wisher as Gordon, but the Chinese must have a scape-goat, and none can bear so great a burden as Li.

FROM Persian Baluchistan and Mekran come reports that the difficulties arising out of the mutual complaints on both sides of the Perso-Baluch frontier had been disposed of. The Persian Government was asked to restrain its subjects from aggression. But the bloodthirsty found fresh opportunities of carrying on their lawless practices. In September an affray occurred at Jask between the fishermen of the place and the Persian troops; and the former being joined by the other inhabitants, beleaguered the fort in which the soldiers took refuge. Further violence was averted by the intervention of the Assistant Superintendent of the Telegraph, who induced the fishermen to retire by promising to report the state of affairs; and on his representation, the desirability in the interests of peace, of the removal of the Deputy Governor Ghulam Reza Beg, having been brought to the notice of the authorities at Bushire by the Resident, that official was replaced by a Military Yavar. Colonel Wilson further tells us that the position with regard to the escaped slaves who have sought refuge at Gwadur, has continued to be a source of anxiety to his Highness the Sultan of Muscat and his Wali at Gwadur. The demands of the Rinds for the restoration of these refugees have constantly been renewed, and have at times been threatening; but the force at the disposal of the Wali having been strengthened, he has been enabled to resist the demands made upon him, without a resort to violence. At the visit of the Political Agent for South-Eastern Baluchistan, the Rinds were required to desist from their violent claims for the surrender of their slaves, who, as a matter of expediency, and in order to remove all cause of irritation, have been, as far as possible, conveyed to India. Altogether the Political Agent appears to have a vigorous time of it, and cannot certainly complain of life being dull. There is always plenty going on around him, and he has all the excitement of war without much of the dangers.

THE death of the Princess Bismarck will be a severe blow to the ex-Chancellor, whose home-life has hitherto resembled greatly that of Mr. Gladstone, and in his days of leisure the Prince and Princess had been more constant companions than was possible in the days of his active service to the State. The Princess played a less prominent part in Prussian society, than is expected of the wife of a great man in these days, but shone rather in the reflected glory of her husband. As in the Reichstag and in the field, Bismarck is the indisputably central figure in his own home, and what has struck more than one visitor to Friedrichsruh is the complete deference paid by all members of his family to the Prince. In his many disappointments, his political and diplomatic defeats, the Princess was there to solace and encourage him to fresh efforts, and in this discharged all the duties of the true old-world wife whose likes fortunately are not dying out despite all the vapourings of the new woman.

LORD AND LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL are expected to arrive here to-day, and will stay at Government House, Malabar Hill.

THE conversazione of the Bombay Art Society will take place on the night of Tuesday, the 12th of February, 1895, and the Exhibition will be opened on the 13th February.

NOTICE has been given of several amendments to the proposals to be brought forward at the meeting of the University Senate to-morrow evening, Mr. Rustomji M. Patel is desirous of changing the order of business, with a view to several important matters set down almost at the bottom of the agenda being dealt with at an early period in the meeting. Mr. K. D. Naegamvala, M.A., F.R.A.S., proposes an amendment to the syllabus of the course in general physics, acoustics, and heat, proposed by the Rev. Fr. Dreckman, S.J. The proposal of Principal J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A., with regard to the inclusion of vernacular languages in the University curriculum will be met with an amendment by Mr. D. N. Wadia, M. A., with a view to making the course somewhat less rigid than Principal Hathornthwaite proposes.

WE learn that the first steamer in connection with the new Freight Contract between the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association and Messrs. Forwood, Brothers & Co., London, will be the s.s. Empress, sailing from Glasgow, on 3rd January, and from Manchester Canal on 10th January next.

AFTER slumbering peacefully over the subject for many weary months and rousing the indignation of importers to the boiling point, writes the Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer*, it has at last occurred to the Government of India to endeavour to remove the great diversity of practice in the classification of such articles as machines and machinery in the Tariff Act. To the common or garden mind the difference between Machines and Machinery would appear to be that between tweedledum and tweedledee;—but not so to the Government, who always rise superior on occasions like these. I have consulted various dictionaries, with the result that I find that Machinery covers Machines. The Government now propose to amend the Tariff Act, so as to exempt machinery, which represents fixed capital directly employed in the productive industries of the country and they desire to be favoured with the opinions of the various Chambers of Commerce at the earliest possible date on the suitability of the definition.

BY the proposed scheme of marriage law reform in Malabar, it is clear that the present system there is a relic of the old stage of civilization when polyandry prevailed and succession went through the female line. It is conjectured that everywhere maternal filiation alone was first recognised, and that property was held in joint ownership by joint families tracing their kinship only in the female line. But in course of time this was given up in favour of paternal filiation, the female joint family system being abandoned, and the opposite extreme was adopted, and all female claims being ignored women were reduced to the position of slaves. Among the Moplas and Nairs and other peoples of Malabar the maternal filiation and female joint family system still prevails.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE VICEROY LI-HUNG-CHANG IN DISGRACE.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Reuter's correspondent at Tientsin telegraphs that an Imperial Edict has been promulgated depriving the Viceroy Li-Hung-Chang of his rank and all titles for gross mismanagement of the war. The Edict merely allows him to retain the office of the Viceroy of Petchili.

MESSAGE FROM THE MIKADO TO COUNT OYAMA.

END OF THE WAR STILL FAR OFF.

Reuter's correspondent, at Yokohama, telegraphs, that a congratulatory message has been sent by the Mikado to Marshal Oyama for the victory achieved by the troops under his command at Port Arthur.

The Mikado urges the necessity of increased activity in the prosecution of the war in view of the increasing cold weather, which is experienced in the regions where his victorious armies are operating, and concludes his message by declaring to Count Oyama that the end of the war is still far off.

THE FALL OF PORT ARTHUR.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The *Times'* correspondent at Chefoo describes the military operations, which took place at Port Arthur. The description shows that the defences of that important Chinese Arsenal were in every respect admirable, but the Chinese troops and artillerymen who were there were not trained to their work and their leaders were old and decrepit men. The troops were also armed with seven different kinds of rifles.

JAPANESE ADVANCE TO PEKIN.

News has been received that the Japanese Reserves have arrived at Port Arthur from Hiroshima, and that Count Oyama with a large force has left for Shanhaikuan, and after the capture of that place will advance upon Pekin, an attack on Wei-hai-wei being considered useless.

MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, Nov. 28.

A proclamation has been issued by the Queen of Madagascar in which she exhorts her subjects to offer resistance to the threatened French invasion of their country.

The proclamation has been received with enthusiasm by the people.

THE MAHDI AND THE ITALIANS AT KASSALA.

CAIRO, Nov. 28.

An Italian priest who escaped from Omdurman has reached here.

He reports that the Mahdi has prepared an expedition of the Dervishes against the Italians at Kassala.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 28.

A semi-military expedition under Colonel Yanoff leaves Tashken for Thibet in the spring.

FRONTIER DISTURBANCES.

AN EXPEDITION CONTEMPLATED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 28.

Reports are current that the Suleiman Khels, whose territory abuts on the Zhob Valley and Wano, are showing signs of restlessness, but no gathering of tribesmen has yet occurred.

Latest news from the Waziristan states that Mullah Powindah and his following have announced their intention of preventing any peaceful settlement. Their plan is to make a further hostile demonstration, and thus commit the Mahsuds to oppose our forces. Meanwhile the Government of India are taking steps to have the force ready to coerce with the Mahsuds if political negotiations come to nought. The 1st battalion 5th Gurkhas from Abbottabad and 5th company of Sappers from Peshawur have been warned for service. One British Regiment will also be warned.

The question of an expedition into Waziristan will be settled during the current week at Lahore by H. E. the Viceroy.

THE PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 28.

The Durham Light Infantry won the British Running Contest in fine style. Ten teams entered. The Durhams made a score of 139 points out of 200. Each team fired 20 rounds at 600, and 200, at 250 yards, in drill and form. A separate prize was also won by the Durhams. The Poona Volunteers scored 133 points, and took the second prize. The 12th Bombay Infantry won the Native Running Contest with 121 points. In Army *vs.* Volunteer contest teams of eight conpeted. Distances 200, 500, and 600 yards. The Volunteers won by five points, scoring 599 points against 594 made by the regulars. Lieut. Sharp, Bombay Volunteers, made the best aggregate score in the British Lloyd Lindsay Competition. The Harris Challenge Cup was won by the 36th Field Battery with a nett score of 132 points. The 72nd Field Battery who won the Cup the last two years were second, scoring 113 points. The riding and jumping of all the four teams that competed was exceedingly good. The 19th Bombay Infantry won the Salvadore Gabriel Memorial Cup with 235 points, at 700 yards, each man firing ten rounds. The Marine Battalion won the second prize with 227 score. Twelve teams completed. In British Unlimited Match, 200 yards, Volunteer Lasbury, G. I. P. R. Volunteers, wins Rs. 50 for the top score, Gunnery Instructor Bedford, R. N., wins the second prize, Lance-Sergeant Wilson, Leinsters, wins Rs. 30; Lieutenant Walton, 4th Rifles, wins Rs. 20; Lance-Corporal Herbert, G. I. P. R. Volunteers, wins Rs. 15.

A VICTIM TO HYDROPHOBIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 28.

News has been received that Captain Drake, of the 22nd Battery, Eastern Division at Mooltan, has been bitten by a dog, and proceeds immediately to M. Pasteur.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Avoca, left here this morning.

HONGKONG, Nov. 28.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Bombay, (extra) left here at daybreak to-day.

COLOMBO, Nov. 28.

Orient Line steamer Austral, from Australia, arrived.

TRINCOMALEE, Nov. 28.

H. M. S. Marathon sailed for Calcutta.

THE LAHORE DURBAR.

REVIEW OF TROOPS BY THE LAHORE COMMANDANT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 28.

Yesterday, all the troops in garrison were reviewed by Lord Frankfort, at 10-30 a.m. The parade lasted till 2 o'clock. Nearly twenty thousand men were on the ground. On Thursday, when all the troops are out, there will probably be twenty-one thousand. This afternoon, there are Highland sports, and in the evening his Excellency the Viceroy and a large party dine with Sir George White, afterwards witnessing a torch-light tattoo. The orders for the review before his Excellency, on the 29th November are:—The troops will parade, at 10-30 a.m., on the ground east of the Royal Artillery lines, in review order. Staff Officers, Adjutants, and markers are to be on the ground at 9-45 a.m. The troops will march to the parade-ground under orders of the Officers Commanding. Divisions to be formed up 200 yards in rear of the positions on the parade line by 10 a.m. The whole force will be formed in a single line as follows, commencing from the right: A and Q Batteries, and the Royal Horse Artillery in action after firing a salute. These batteries will form the line at close intervals of ten yards. Between the Batteries the Cavalry Division (including the Punjab Light Horse and the Imperial Service Cavalry) in line of quarter columns, twelve yards distance between the Regiments, Brigades of British Infantry Divisions (the English Brigade and the Highland), Indian Infantry Division (the Punjab and the Gurkha) the Imperial Service Infantry Division (Sirmur Sappers Infantry), 1st Brigade Infantry, and 2nd Brigade (in line of quarter-columns), ten yards between Battalions, and twenty yards between Brigades and Divisions. The Field Artillery will be in line at close interval of ten yards between Batteries. Thirty yards' interval will be kept between the several arms. The centre of the Highland Brigade will be opposite the flag staff. Bands will be massed in the rear of their respective divisions. The Viceroy will drive down the line in a carriage horsed by the Horse Artillery. The following will be the order of the march-past:—(1) Royal Horse Artillery by Batteries; of Cavalry by squadrons Royal Artillery Field Batteries) by batteries, Infantry in Column of double companies; (2) the Infantry will march back by the Brigade in line of quarter-columns and re-form in line of quarter-columns, 200 yards in rear of the parade line on the third line; (3) Royal Horse Artillery Cavalry, and Royal Artillery will trot past the Royal Horse Artillery, and the Royal Artillery by Batteries of Cavalry by squadrons; (4) the Royal Horse Artillery will gallop-past by batteries and the Cavalry as follows. After the gallop-past the Cavalry and Artillery will re-form line as before 200 yards in rear of the parade line: 1st Regiment Imperial S. Cavalry gallop-past in line; the Patiala Lancers lance exercise; the 19th Bengal Lancers in line charge, the 18th, 1st and 2nd Division lance exercise, 15th in line gallop-past, 9th pursuing practice with slung lances; the 18th Hussars, sword exercise; the 11th Hussars in line charge. The troops will then advance in review order.

LATER.

The Highland sports took place this afternoon in the presence of the Viceroy, and notwithstanding a smart shower of rain they passed off with *eclat*. The Viceregal party arrived about 5 p.m. After the commencement Sir George White was unable to attend owing to press of business. The events were as follows:—Veterans' race, 220 yards (over 10 years service), putting heavy shot, hurdle race 120 yards (over 10 flights), pipe-playing, marches, Strathspeys reels, throwing heavy hammer (9 feet circle), 100 yards race, Ghillie Callum tossing, the Caber quarter-mile race, piobaireachd playing, high jump 220 yards race physical drill and bayonet exercise (20 men and 1 N.-C.-O.) vide drill book 1893, reel dancing, best foursome set, half-mile race open to the band 220 yards, N. C. O.'s race 220 yards, tug-of-war, one mile race championship of Highland bri ade, obstacle race, ¼ mile Highland fling consolation race, 220 yards. The Gordon Highland team won the tug-of-war amidst great applause. The musical ride by the 6th Bengal Cavalry, who came specially from Meerut, was capitally executed. All preparations for a torch-light tattoo are complete. It is hoped rain will not come to spoil the show to-night or the review to-morrow, but the clouds are very threatening.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Elgin and a large party dine with Sir George White to-night and witness tattoo procession for which extensive preparations have been made in the Commander-in-Chief's Camp.

RETURN VISIT OF THE VICEROY TO THE CHIEFS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The whole of Tuesday afternoon was occupied in returning the visits of the ruling Chiefs. The Viceroy was accompanied by Mr. Cunningham, Foreign Secretary, escorted by a body-guard, and the cavalry of his personal escort, reached the Camp below the Fort about 3-30 p.m. The Maharajah of Patiala's tents being first visited; then those of Bahawalpur, and afterwards those of the smaller Phulkian Chiefs and the Hill Rajas. The visit was of an interesting character, the camps, especially those of the higher Chiefs, being very gorgeously fitted up, swarming with retainers in quaint picturesque uniforms. The Viceregal Camp was reached again about five o'clock in the evening. The Viceroy, Lady Elgin and Staff, Lord Thurlow, and other guests in the Viceregal camp dined with Sir D. Fitzpatrick at the Government House.

LADY ELGIN'S VISIT TO THE AITCHISON HOSPITAL.

Lady Elgin has also been busy since her arrival. On Tuesday, accompanied by Surgeon-Colonel Franklin, her Excellency visited the Lady Aitchison Hospital for Women, and Lady Lyall Home for Female Medical Students. At the Hospital her Excellency was received by Dr. Elizabeth Beilby, and made a careful inspection of the wards. The hospital is situated opposite the Mayo Hospital, and was established in connection with Lady Dufferin's programme for the supply of female medical aid to the women of India, being opened by Lady Dufferin herself six years ago, the cost of the whole building being about Rs. 64,000. Her Excellency expressed much appreciation of the excellent work the institution is doing. The hospital at present is much in want of funds. The Lady Lyall Home, which her Excellency next visited, is situated close to the Lady Aitchison Hospital and the Lahore Medical College, and is built in connection with the Punjab branch of the Lady Dufferin Fund. It is a boarding-house in which female students of the Medical College are accommodated, and have their studies supervised. The site of the house is given by the Punjab Government, while Rs. 10,000 was granted from the general fund of the Dufferin Association, and the Maharaja of Kashmir made the princely gift of Rs. 50,000 for the construction of the building. The foundation-stone was laid by Lady Lansdowne on her visit to Lahore five years ago, and the building gives accommodation to sixteen students of the Hindustani class and four students of Assistant Surgeon or English class. Accompanied by the matron, Lady Elgin made a tour of the building and a careful inspection of all the arrangements.

THE VICEROY'S ADDRESS TO THE VETERANS.

At the reception of the Native Officers on Monday H. E. the Viceroy addressed the following remarks to Sir Benjamin Bromhead by whom the veterans had been presented:—Sir Benjamin Bromhead,—I shall be obliged if you will express the gratification I feel at having an opportunity of meeting so many native gentlemen who bear on their breasts the testimony that they have shared in many a gallant deed, and helped to write many a page of history, of which the British Army is most proud. I wish to thank them for the honour they have done me, for I consider it to be an honour in waiting upon me to-day, and allowing me to make their acquaintance. I trust they will long live to enjoy in their retirement the honour which I know the British soldier will always be ready to pay to his comrade-in-arms, and I doubt not in time to come if need there be, their example will stimulate others of their countrymen to carry on the traditions which they inherit from the gentlemen now before me.

Mr. James, Commissioner in Sind, has arrived in Lahore, and has joined the Viceroy's camp.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LIEUTENANT ELIOTT, Superintendent of the Northern Shan States, has just met the Wun of Momein at Selan in North Theinni, and is discussing arrangements for making a direct road between Bhamo and Namkhan, which, as arranged by the Burma Chinese Convention, will pass through Chinese territory for part of its course.

SIR ALEXANDER MILLER left Rangoon on Saturday for Mandalay, where Sir Alexander Mackenzie now is. It is expected that various legal reforms which are now generally recognised as desirable in Burma, will be discussed on their meeting.

FROM the latest reports, it seems that the Abors are keeping quiet, and unless they break out again there will be no expedition this year. They have given up one rifle, which, strange to say, was the one that belonged to the only man who escaped from Borak. But the Abors decline to give up any more rifles. Their answer is that if we want them, we can come and fetch them, from which it will be seen that they are by no means dispirited.

THE Rev. the Hon. A. G. Lawley, M.A., brother of Lord Wenlock, preached his first sermon in India at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, on Sunday evening. He chose as his text "Gather up the fragments that remain." The congregation was a very large one.

THE East Indian Railway Earnings, week ended 17th November were Rs. 10,94,578. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 10,08,922. Increase, Rs. 85,656. Miles open, week ended 17th November 1894, 1,663·90. Corresponding week last year, 1,610·73. Increase, 53·17. Per mile open, week ended 17th November, 1894, Rs. 658. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 626. Increase, Rs. 32. Earnings from 1st July, 1894, to 17th November, 1894, Rs. 1,78,43,212. From 1st July, 1893, to 17th November, 1893, Rs. 1,72,27,278. Increase, Rs. 6,15,934.

THE total number of deaths registered during the week ended 17th of November, was 313 against 253 and 245 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 46. There were 14 deaths from cholera, against 17 and nine in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 11. There were five deaths from small-pox during the week. There were no deaths from tetanus against six in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 140 and 45 respectively, against 112 and 32 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 35·0 per mille per annum, against 30·4, the mean of the last five years.

A CONTEMPORARY says there was a sensational scene at the ball given by His Excellency the Governor to Pondicherry society a few days ago. It appears that a daughter of a local Inspector of Police, when dancing with M. Henry, an officer of the Marine Medical Service, stumbled and fell, and it so happened that a brother of the young lady, who was standing close by, witnessed the accident, and taking the doctor aside, accused him of being the intentional cause of his sister's mischance, and without further discussion or warning, dealt him a heavy blow with his clenched fist. M. Henry was completely taken by surprise, and, in self-defence, it is said, drew his sword, but in the confusion the assailant made good his escape. The greatest indignation is expressed at the assault, and the incident continues to be discussed in characteristically French fashion in every corner of the settlement.

AFTER having given the public, through its usual representative bodies, an opportunity of expressing its opinion on the questions that had come to be raised over the defacement of postage stamps the Government of India published a notification in June last intimating that the Governor-General in Council had been pleased to frame a new rule on the subject, which would come into force on the 1st of November, 1894. Amongst other things, the new rule provides that "(b) if the stamp has been obliterated, defaced torn, cut or otherwise rendered imperfect; or (c) if the stamp has upon it any word letter, figure or design printed or impressed upon it otherwise than by the authority of Government before posting." the letter, newspaper or other article bearing a stamp so treated shall not be deemed to be prepaid. Reading this in conjunction with a further provision, *viz.*: "that nothing in this rule is intended to prevent the performation of postage stamps with initials traced in minute holes," the very common and natural interpretation of the amendment has been that the time honoured system of cancelling the label by means of a single or double stroke of the pen would be held to be an infringement, and, as a matter of fact the latter custom has been largely dropped since the 1st November. The amendment of the Indian Post Office Act has been accordingly viewed with a great deal of quiet dissatisfaction, for the mofussil at large will not give up its belief that, in out-of-the-way places especially, the old style of obliteration formed a real safeguard against the abstraction of stamps from letters, &c. Experience, moreover, shows that the theft of stamps is likely to be accompanied by the destruction of the missive itself, on the principle presumably that "dead men tell no tales." The prospect of having either to run this risk or incur the cost of procuring a perforating machine which, according to the number of stamps it deals with at one stroke, costs from £3 to £5 in England, constitutes an alternative which probably few will regard with complacency, the question of expense itself being a matter of no small consideration. It seems, however, that the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, having doubts as to the exact meaning of the amended section of the Post Office Act on the particular point alluded to, addressed the Director General of the Post Office, enquiring in explicit terms whether the notification was intended to prohibit the marking of stamps on letters, &c., with one or more lines. It will doubtless be welcome news to business people, as well as to the general public who have shared the doubt, or thought that the penstroke was abolished, to know that a reply has been received stating that the marking of postage stamps with a pen will be permitted as hitherto.

THE total trade of the Punjab by rail and river for 1893-94 reached the respectable sum of something over 10¼ crores of rupees under imports and 9¼ crores under exports. In the former case this represents an increase over the previous year of no less than 1¼ crores in value, although the actual weight of goods carried was somewhat less: in the latter, on the other hand, the excess in value is about 30 per cent; in weight 82 per cent; indicating considerable fluctuations in prices. This large augmentation, however, does little more than cover the decline of trade in 1892-93 as compared with the preceding 12 months. The enhancement in imports of European and Indian cotton piece goods and yarns has been due partly to the more restricted imports of cotton goods in the year before last, and partly to the generally brisk trade done in the year under report. Owing to the large local demand for Malwa opium the drug has been more extensively drawn from Rajputana and Central India, while the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have also supplied larger quantities. Gunny bags have been imported in greater numbers owing to the stimulus given to the export of gram. The importation of refined sugar, chiefly from Karachi, the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, has expanded in an unusual degree, more than counter-balancing the reverse sustained by the trade in 1891-92. On the other hand, owing to the abundant local crops, considerably less wheat, *juar* and *bajra* have been brought into the Province. In exports perhaps the most remarkable feature is the enormouse scale on which rape and mustard has been despatched—aggregating in value 151 lakhs. Violent fluctuations have taken place in the trade in this staple during the past 5 years. In 1889-90 the total exports were valued a little under 80 lakhs, next year there was a sudden collapse to 5 lakhs. In 1891-92 and 1892-93, a gradual improvement took place to 17 lakhs and 31 lakhs respectively. In cotton business is recorded as having been brisk, and the total exports nearly touched those of 1889-90. Wheat, which experienced an abrupt check in 1892-93, had begun to revive, but still continued to be exported on a scale far below that of 1891-92, while it had not reached that of 1889-90 and 1890-91.

IT is understood at Rangoon that the local Government is preparing a confidential circular regarding the widespread official immorality in Burma.

AT the instance of the Agent of the South Indian Railway, the Madras Government has accorded sanction to an estimate amounting to Rs. 5,219 for the construction of a single fifteen-feet span girder bridge at mile 291 of the GuntakalsDharmavaram Section of the S. I. Railway.

IT is reported that Surgeon-Major A. Laing, the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, now on furlough in England, has applied for an extension of six month's leave at the end of which he vacates the appointment on retirement. The present incumbent, Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel W. G. King, M.B., will then be probably confirmed as Sanitary Commissioner.

LORD ELPHINSTONE, who will shortly visit Calcutta, is a grandson of the famous Governor of Bombay. The fifteenth Baron is sixty-six years of age, served in the Navy, and was till lately a lord-in-waiting to the Queen. He marrried a daughter of the Earl of Dunmore in 1864, and was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom in 1885.

THERE was a general decrease last year in the number of convicts admitted into jails in British India. The number of Europeans and Eurasians was less by about 16 per cent. than in 1892, and the total of Native Christian convicts also showed a distinct falling off. There was also a decrease of about two per cent. among Mohamedans, 4½ per cent. among Hindus and Sikhs, and three per cent. among Buddhists and Jains. The ratio of the convict to the free population is highest among the Buddhists and Jains, amounting to 1·4 per thousand, Christians coming next with 0·9, Mohamedans third with 0·8, Hindus and Sikhs fourth with 0·5, and "other classes" last with 0·3. The year 1892 opened with a total jail population of about 95,000, of whom 3,000 were females, and the number of prisoners of all classes received into jail during the twelve months was 437,000. The great bulk of the convicts were under short term sentences of less than one year, the returns showing a marked decrease in the number sentenced to imprisonment exceeding ten years, or to transportation. The falling off in the total of convicts sentenced to transportation for a term of years is ascribed to "the smaller number of such sentences passed by the Courts, consequent on the restriction, except in the case of Burma, of transportation to the Andamans to life convicts." It is satisfactory to learn that the health of the prison population showed a general improvement during the year. The deaths from all causes were only 24 per thousand, against 36 per thousand in 1892, and the daily average number of sick showed a proportionate decrease. The particulars of weight recorded on the discharge of prisoners from Indian jails afford a fairly trustworthy means of comparing the health conditions under which the criminal population lives within and outside the jail walls. Of 180,000 prisoners who were discharged last year, about one-fifth had lost weight during their term of imprisonment, one-fifth had neither gained nor lost, and three-fifths had gained weight.

THE public alreaday know observes the *Pioneer*, that the Secretary of State's despatch in the case of Dr. Smith declared that the Madras Government erred on the side of leniency, and ordered that Dr. Smith should at once be asked to send in his resignation, receiving only a compassionate allowance equal to half the pay of his rank; but the text of the despatch, which is published below, will doubtless be read with interest:—"Your Government rightly concluded, in your order of the 7th May 1894, that the conduct of Surgeon-Major Smith was such as to convince you that his retention in the service was undesirable, and that a Medical Officer who could behave as he acknowledged he had done was unworthy of the confidence of Government. In your subsequent order of the 19th May you expressed the opinion, in which I concur, that in the light of his further communications you regard his conduct with still greater displeasure than before. I feel no surprise that you should have taken this view; but, concurring in it as I do, I regret that I am unable to sanction Surgeon-Major Smith's remaining in the service until 30th March 1895, when he would be entitled to his first pension of £292 per annum. [This is, we may here observe, incorrect, as he would not complete the necessary service for pension till the 1st July 1895]. Upon the facts and representations which you have placed before me, I cannot regard as sufficient the reason given by your Government for the leniency shewn to Surgeon-Major Smith. The fact that an officer's family must necessarily suffer through his misconduct cannot be accepted as a plea in extenuation in dealing with a question which affects the discipline and reputation of the whole service. I agree with you that he should not be removed from the service, without some provision for himself and his family, but I cannot consent to allow a Medical Officer, who has been guilty of such gross misconduct as that reported in the enclosures and your despatch, and who is considered unfit to be in civil employ, to remain in the service for the purpose of qualifying for a pension. I therefore request that you will now call on him to send in his resignation, and, if he should decline to do so, that you will issue a General Order notifying his removal from the service under the Orders of the Secretary of State for India. But, in consideration of his past services I authorise the grant to him of a compassionate allowance equal in amount to the half pay of his rank." As a reply to the Madras Government's communication this despatch may possibly be unexceptionable. No doubt if Dr. Smith had been guilty of a heinous offence, no consideration would have justified his retention in the service: and apparently the "facts and representations" put before Mr. Fowler convinced him that this was the case. The question is what were the "facts and representations?" Was Mr. Fowler aware, when he wrote his despatch, that Dr. Smith had never been informed of the actual charges made against him? If he was, how could he tell how much was "fact" and how much was "representation" in the Madras communication? If he was not, then he was unaware of the central fact in the whole case, in so far as it is a case in which the public are interested.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"It is not often that anything of general interest occurs at Podanur but we now regret to state that some little anxiety is being felt by men and boys in charge of flocks near here by the advent of a man-eating cheetah. On Tuesday night last he carried away a boy sleeping by a sheep-fold within a hundred yards of the railway near the tenth telegraph-post of the 305th mile. News of this being brought in to Podanur three Railway Officials went off at once intent on slaughter A quarter of a mile away from the place where the boy had been seized, they found his body, partially consumed, in a cave up a steep hill. They were obliged, however, to return home without a sight of the murderer. Since then native shikaris have been on the look out, and although the cheetah on Thursday night took away a young cow, not a shot have they been enabled to have at the enemy. The hill, which furnishes the beast with a place for retreat, is peculiarly adapted to the purpose, being full of crevices and holes, sufficient in number to shelter a whole army of beasts of prey. News has now been received that a second cheetah has appeared on the scene."

The *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, writing on the subject of the candidature of Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, says:—The case then stands thus; Moulvi Refiuddin is a favourite of the Queen-Empress. He belongs to the community which forms a part and parcel of India. This Moulvi is to be presented to the British electors for election in Parliament with the cry of "down with the Hindus,"—the other community, the larger part and parcel of the Empire So, here is an attempt made to reduce the Queen-Empress to the position of a party. It makes the Queen-Empress a friend of the Mussalmans and an enemy of the Hindus. Is it not? For the Moulvi, who is Her Majesty's Munshi, wants a seat to put down the Hindus! And if Moulvi Rafiuddin is actually elected by the Conservatives, will not that go to prove that they the Conservatives are also the enemies of the Hindus? Now suppose the Conservatives succeed in entering the Cabinet with Moulvi Rafiudding as a Member of Parliament, elected by them. What will be the position of the Hindus then? A most unnatural position indeed!

THE WELCOME TO THE CHIEF OF THE SALVATION ARMY IN INDIA.

MISS LUCY BOOTH, the Colonel of the S. A. in India, having returned from her visit to England, bringing with her a husband, a meeting to welcome the couple—officially known as Commissioner Ruhani Bai and Colonel Raj Singh—took place on Tuesday evening, in the Framji Cowasji Hall, and was fairly well attended, a number of soldiers and sailors forming a noticeable proportion of the audience. The Salvationists went to the meeting in a procession of recklas, carrying Chinese lanterns, three or four on a pole. The hall was hung round with Swedish, Indian, and English mottoes, and the platform was also decorated. On behalf of the Indian forces two native gentlemen and a lady presented garlands, bouquets, and perfume to the bride and bridegroom, and after the Commissioner had returned thanks an officer gave an original wedding song, which was followed by a Gujerati speech interpreted by a convert from Mahomedanism. The bridesmaids—four native girls—having rendered a pretty action song for the bridal pair, a collection was taken up as a "wedding present for the use of the Army." The Colonel said he would introduce himself, as if others were called upon to do so they would say complimentary things. He said that he was born in Sweden, but while his body was Swedish, his tongue was English, and his robes and his heart were Indian. He had now been connected with the army eleven years, and it had been his lot to be sentenced to two years' imprisonment for holding a meeting after legal hours, but he had only been in jail a month when he was liberated by the intervention of the King of Sweden. The Colonel is fair as a Swede, and is a tall, handsome man with a happy expression. The Commissioner who was looking all the better for her change sang a song, and then gave a lengthy address, in the course of which she intimated that General Booth and Commissioner Booth-Tucker intend to visit India before long. After prayer had been offered by a female officer, a meeting, unusually quiet and precise for the Salvation Army, came to a close.

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am much obliged for the review, favourable on the whole, you have taken of my pamphlet, in regard to Bombay cotton mills, in your issue of the 23rd instant. I, however, feel constrained to remark that you have somewhat miscomprehended the scope of my observations relative to the employment of European foremen in mills. In regard to these officials, European or Native, there is no question of their being open to facilities for temptations. I am not one of those, who would prefer Native over European agency, at all costs and at all hazards. Neither am I one of those who would have Europeans alone and no Natives. I am not loathe to confess that were it not for European manufactured machinery the life and soul of all cotton mills, the cotton industry would never have seen the light with all the long talk about native enterprise, and I do not dispute the patent fact that it has been through the co-operation of European foremen in the different departments of cotton mills, when the cotton industry was in its infancy, and when it first began to breathe the air of existence that the industry is now what it is. But now that it has almost been more than forty years since the industry has had existence, and when Natives, have, I must admit, through the tuition of European professionals, become efficient, and when they could be had for the asking, what I have contended for in my pamphlet is, that they should have the preference, when economy could be secured, without the sacrifice of efficiency, especially when Native agency could be secured on the spot. It will be seen that in advocating the employment of Native foremen equal in efficiency if not better than Europeans, I have not at all been inconsistent with the general tenor of my argument that "cheap labour in the end proves very dear." It cannot be denied that it would not only be stupendous folly, but culpable negligence of the interests confided to their charge if persons entrusted with the management of joint stock concerns were to send out for European foremen all the way from Europe on salaries almost double that for which Natives could be got on the spot, and whose professional aptitude would not ill compare with that of European employes.

I have had the satisfaction to experience that the whole truth of my strictures in regard to cotton mills have not been questioned, and although my criticisms have a general applicability I have scrupulously exempted from my strictures certain honourable exceptions. My only object in issuing the pamphlet is simply to prevent or rather endeavour to prevent matters being allowed to drift towards the utter collapse in the distant future of a rising industry, which has done so much for India, if not in anything else, in the employment of so much capital, and so much labour in which both India and Europe have so largely participated. Both the Gujerati and the English pamphlets have been distributed free of charge, and the fact that I have looked for no pecuniary gain in their issue affords sufficient evidence of the sincere interest I have taken in the well-being of the cotton industry.—Yours, &c.,

ONE EXPERIENCED IN MILL AFFAIRS.

THE GOVERNOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Scriptures teach us that "a stone is heavy and the sand weighty, but the fool's wrath is heavier than them both." I wish some one would preach a sermon on this to the Bombay native journalists who seem to be engaged in a St. Vitus's dance. It is pretty well known that some well-known gentlemen had set afoot a movement to keep alive the memory of Lord Harris's connection with this Presidency, though it is reported that his Excellency has declined to receive any such mark of friendliness from his admirers, it is surprising to see how some of the Anglo-Gujerati papers of Bombay continue to speak of his lordship in terms which would make one ashamed of belonging to the class from which these writers spring. It would be useless to particularise where all are alike; but the *Kaiser-i-Hind* shows a fair sample of journalism gone mad. That paper never loses an opportunity to throw mud, and the writer whom it would not be very difficult to name, may well boast of being the Thersites of journalism. Ordinarily it would be well to "wish the man a dinner and sit still," but in my opinion it is high time this idiotic chatter should no longer be looked on as harmless and amusing. Not that the *Kaiser-i-Hind* stands alone in venting malice. There is a goodly number of bespatterers. But really things have come to such a pass that the well-judging portion of the community ought to raise their voice to shame into silence for once the shameless critics. It is my honest opinion, and I am only a private individual, that during his tenure of office Lord Harris has in most points acted rightly. He has laboured in the cause of sanitation and mental and physical education; to the utmost of his power he has tried to bridge the gulf between the rulers and the ruled; he has frankness of speech, a *rara avis* in these days. And that this is not the time to discuss his acts, I would defy anyone to say wherein he has failed. This is the conscientious opinion of a private person who is sure that the sober public is with him. These journalists who claim to be exponents of public opinion try to appear what they least are. Men not with brains of feathers think differently.—Yours, &c., H.

THE MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Rightly and reasonably your correspondent "Anti-Humbug" exposes the interested motives and shortcomings of "despairing examinees and their teachers" in criticising question papers set at the Matriculation Examination. The cramming process seems to have so far advanced that a single testing paper or question at once makes the private teacher—sometimes even the proprietor of a private high school—despair of the success of his pupils, whose common resource has been to howl against examiners in the press and in public. I feel strongly convinced that the main cause of such disappointment and despair lies in the inefficiency of the teacher or the indifference of the candidate in the study of a subject, which is generally known to be very easy on account of few failures or overleniency of a known examiner. I should humbly propose that the University should direct the attention of the Director of Public Instruction to such facts as the examiners would lay before it on the necessity of proper inspection and improvement in the text-books fixed for the different subjects prescribed for the Matriculation Examination—special attention being paid to the school studies in standards sixth and seventh in Second Languages.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 28. TEACHER.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation held in the Municipal Office yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. W. Roughton presided, and there were also present:—Messrs. R. H. Vincent, S. Rebsch, Captain Walshe, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhai Visram, Dr. Bhalchandra, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. Hurkesondas Narotumdas, K. M. Shroff, and K. N. Kabraji.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1895-96.

The Committee resumed consideration of Budget Estimates for 1895-96.

THE WATER ENGINEER'S SALARY.

The Commissioner had recommended that the salary of the Water Engineer should be raised from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,200 per month.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal who was against the proposed increase remarked that he remembered very well that some years ago when the question was first considered by a committee, of which he was a member the then Municipal Commissioner Sir Charles Olivent told them that the salary of the Water Engineer should be fixed at a maximum of Rs. 1,000 per mensem, and the Committee had adopted it. Sir Charles Olivant had recommended the fixing of the salary of the Water Engineer at Rs. 1,000, because he thought on the completion of the Tansa Water Works additional duties would devolve upon the Engineer, and his work would be more onerous than it then was. Thus the maximum salary was fixed at a thousand rupees prospectively in view of the fact that the works then in progress were to be completed. Now on the completion of the Tansa Works Mr. Tomlinson instead of having to work harder was given an assistant engineer, on a salary of Rs. 650 per month. Having regard to the fact that no increase of work devolved on Mr. Tomlinson, who on the contrary was relieved of a great part of his duties there was no necessity for an increase in the salary. During his service of eight years Mr. Tomlinson rose from Rs. 800 to a thousand per month. If he had been in the Government service P.W.D., he should have had to wait for twenty years before he got Rs. 1,000 per month. In support of this Mr. Javerilal cited the instance of Mr. Rebsch.

The latter gentleman objected to his name being mentioned as such personal comparisons were invidious.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal moved that the Water Engineer's salary be passed at Rs. 1,000 as last year.

Mr. Shroff who seconded the proposition doubted if the Committee was competent to increase the maximum salary fixed by Schedule.

Dr. Cowasji replied that the Committee could recommend the Corporation who might or might not sanction it.

Mr. Vincent wished to be informed if they had already reached the maximum.

Mr. Shroff said they had.

Captain Walshe contended that a salary fixed by schedule could not be considered good to the end. He suggested that the proposed increase of Rs. 200 per mensem should be given by increments, payable yearly.

Mr. Vincent was in favour of the proposed increase, and he therfore moved an amendment to the effect that the salary of the Water Engineer be passed at Rs. 1,200 as recommended by the Commissioner. Cities as largely populated as Bombay and possessing as important water-works as their city paid their Water Engineers something like £1,500 to £2,000 sterling per annum. The principal towns of Europe and America, possessing large water-works paid their Engineers much higher salaries than their Municipality. Their Water Engineer was very cheap to them, and they should no longer keep his salary down. Mr. Tomlinson was a specialist, and was selected out of 56 applicants. Like all other Europeans in India he was also unfortunately a sufferer from the fall in exchange. He was only given an increase of Rs. 200 after long and meritorious service which scarcely covered the loss he suffered by exchange which had gone down so considerably since his first coming out here to take up his office. Mr. Tomlinson's case differed from that of Government officers as he had no further prospects to look forward to. An engineer in Government service had the prospect before him one day of becoming a superintending engineer carrying a salary of Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000.

Mr. Shroff pointed out that Mr. Tomlinson was given a highly-paid assistant.

Mr. Vincent reminded him that Mr. Murzban had two assistants.

Mr. Shroff rejoined that Mr. Murzban had a much larger extent of work to do. If Mr. Tomlinson's assistant was taken off he would be given the proposed increase.

Mr. Vincent said that Mr. Tomlinson having done good and faithful service he should be given the increase as recommended by the Commissioner.

Captain Walshe seconded Mr. Vincent's amendment to pass the salary of the Engineer at the increased rate.

Dr. Cowasji said that since some remarks were made by the worthy Commissioner of Police he would give his reasons why he could not support the amendment. It was wrong to say that Mr. Tomlinson was not given any promotion. He was first taken on at a salary of Rs. 600, and now he had been drawing Rs. 1,000 what else was that but promotion? As for loss by exchange Dr. Cowasji said the argument was out of the question, as the chief of the fire-brigade, the water engineer, and other officers were engaged on a distinct understanding that they would be paid in rupees, annas, and pies and not in sterling. He (Dr. Cowasji, might remind the Standing Committee that the Committee referred to by the Hon. Mr. Javerilal wanted to fix the maximum salary of the Water Engineer at Rs. 800, but Sir Charles Ollivant pointed out the fact that the Tansa Works were soon to be completed, and their engineer would have to do a much larger extent of work, and hence it was fixed at Rs. 1,000. Dr. Cowasji did not approve of the principle of increasing a salary which was fixed at the maximum under a schedule and he would therefore not be a party to increase the salary. If Mr. Tomlinson really deserved promotion they might grant him some personal allowance but they should not increase a salary which had already reached the maximum. The Municipality were paying their officers more liberally than was the case in Government employment.

Captain Walshe pointed out that Mr. Tomlinson joined the Municipal service on a salary of Rs. 800 and not Rs. 600, as was stated by Dr. Cowasjee. He was only given an advance of Rs. 200, which was not at all sufficient after a long and faithful service.

Mr. Rebsch wanted to know if Dr. Cowasji would move an amendment to the effect that Mr. Tomlinson be given Rs. 200 as personal allowance?

Dr. Cowasji had no intention to do that.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal remarked that that question was not before the Committee.

On a division the amendment was lost by six votes to five, and the original motion refusing the increase was passed; the Hon. Mr. Javerilal, Dr. Bhalchandra, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Dr. Viegas, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, and K. N. Kabraji voting in favour of the original resolution, while Captain Walshe, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, S. Rebsch, Harkisondas Narotumdas, and the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhai Visram voted against it.

The Committee next considered the other items in the Budget regarding the water-works, and on the motion of Dr. Cowasji Hormusji it was resolved to reduce the proposed budget grant of Rs. 60,000 for materials and tools and plants to Rs. 45,000. The Committee also disallowed a sum of Rs. 5000, which was proposed by the Commissioner under the head of "diversion of the Tulsi main near Mahim Station to the Municipal grounds."

The Health Department budget, the estimates of which were referred to the Commissioner was submitted by him, and the Committee passed some of the items of expenditure that Mr. Acworth recommended.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT AT BARBER LANE.

The Committee considered letter dated 23rd inst., from the Commissioner on the subject of the sale of 97 square yards of surplus land in connection with the improvement of Barber Lane.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with the recommendation that sanction be given to the sale to Mr. N. H. E. Sukhia of the surplus land available for resale after the improvement of Barber Lane at the price of Rs. 4,446; and also to Mr. Sukhia being allowed to project a gallery from the building he proposed to erect on such land, subject to necessary requirements being fulfilled by him.

FIXING THE EXCHANGE RATES.

The Committee next considered report of the sub-committee on the question of fixing exchange regarding works which were contracted for in sterling.

The Sub-Committee in their report stated among other things:—They have been able to recommend that in future, when the Municipality enters into contracts for works or supplies which are contracted for in sterling, where the transaction is likely to extend over a considerable period of time, the Commissioner should, at once, arrange to fix the necessary exchange forward so far as possible at the time of entering into the contract, and if it is not possible to so fix exchange forward then, that from time to time during the continuance of the contract so far as it may be feasible, forward exchange should be secured to the greatest possible extent."

It was resolved to forward the report to the Corporation for information.

The Committee then adjourned until Friday to-morrow afternoon.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at the Registered Offices yesterday. Mr. A. F. Beaufort, one of the directors, presiding. There was a large attendance of shareholders. Mr. A. W. Campbell, Chief Agent of the Company read the report.

In moving the adoption of the report, the Chairman said :—In the absence of your chairman who has been called away up-country on business, I have been requested by the Board to take the chair to-day. The report which is in your hands goes very fully into the operations of the Company during the past season, a season which has been an exceedingly trying one for your Board, owing to the difficulty experienced in keeping your presses employed at those factories where we have not constituents to depend upon or joint working agreements to fall back on. Those of you who are engaged in the cotton trade know full well, can therefore, easily understand the difficulties I refer to. Our aim has been, and I trust it will always be so, to purchase cotton only with the object of feeding your presses and not in anticipation of a future profit on it. Where we can secure constituents on fair and reasonable terms we do so, but this is not possible everywhere, and at some factories we have to feed our presses by purchasing cotton on account of the company. We regret extremely that we are not in a position to-day to declare a dividend. It is mainly due to the causes explained in the report. Had the cotton from the factory referred to, reached us in the time contracted for, the smart loss, which its resale caused, would not only have been avoided but a considerable profit would have been secured. Regarding the financial position of the company if any shareholder has been caused uneasiness by the comments in the newspapers of individuals opposed to its welfare I trust the remarks in the report will have removed them, but if not I shall be happy to answer any questions which shareholders may wish to put on this or indeed any other point. I trust that with a prospect of better crops this year and the safer range of cotton prices we may be able to place before you when next we meet a more profitable balance sheet.

The report was as follows :—

The cotton season, which at the date of their last report promised so well, turned out the reverse of satisfactory. Cyclonic storms in November, just when picking was in full progress in the earlier districts, damaged the quality of the cotton, whilst the almost entire absence of dew in the cold weather of January reduced the outturn of the Broach crop from an expected yield of 2,50,000 bales to nearly half this quantity. The result was the handling of decidely inferior and somewhat curtailed crops in the districts where your company have factories. The number of bales pressed by the company was 1,17,069 as compared with 1,18,815 last year and 1,26,238 in the year before. The joint working pressing agreements at Agra, Delhi, Etawah, Kekri, Karania and Wurdha expired on 30th June, 1893 but were all renewed and a fresh agreement was made at Dhulia before the Season commenced. The ginning joint working agreements expired at Khangaum and Karinja on the 30th June, 1893 but were renewed. An attempt was also made to arrange ginning associations in Guzerat, but without success at Broach, while the results of the combination in the adjoining districts were not satisfactory owing to the failure of the crop and dissensions among the members. Negotiations are in progress for further joint working agreements for presses and gins for the coming season. On account of the poor quality of the crops and the high prices ruling upcountry throughout the season as compared with Bombay, your factories were able to make but limited purchases and the result was a merely nominal profit. The unfavourable outturn of the cotton account is due to the very poor quality received from one of your factories at the end of last season, which should have been delivered under contract at least three months earlier, but which owing to the wretched yield in the district referred to and the difficulty of enforcing our agreements in the native state where the factory is situated, eventually resulted in the sale of the cotton at very poor prices. At the date of this report the company holds no cotton on its own account, the stocks on hand at the close of the season having all been realised. No fires occurred during the past year at any of your factories, while the only accident to be recorded was the breaking of a cylinder cover of the gin engine at Khangaum. All your machinery is in good working order and efficient in every respect. The profit and loss account shows a small credit balance of Rs. 8,401-14-0 which your directors have decided to carry forward to the next years account. As comments have been made by irresponsible writers in the public press regarding the company's financial position the directors think it as well to place before the shareholders the actual facts. The paid up capital of the company is Rs. 12.50,000 while the capital outlay on building, machinery and land amounts to Rs. 20,89,276-12-10 after allowing for considerable sums written off in years past for depreciation. Your Capital and reserves amount to Rs. 17,38,620-9-11 thus leaving a capital debt of only Rs 3,50,656-2-11 owing by the company. The rest of the liabilities are covered by liquid assets in the shape of cotton, seed, oil, and stores etc. The directors regret to state that the company's cashier, who has been in their employ for a considerable number of years was recently found to have defrauded the company to the extent of Rs. 7,000 by the falsification of one of the Bank pass books. Having absconded, a warrant for his arrest was obtained and placed in the hands of the police. Mr. James Moore having resigned his post as a director in December 1893, Mr. T. H. Moore who was for several years chairman of the company was elected to fill his place. Under clause 86 of the Articles of Association Mr. Nowrojee J. Gamudia retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election. The Directors regret to record the death of one of your auditors Mr. Sadanand Balcrishna and they have filled up the vacancy by appointing Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee.

Mr. L. Penny, in seconding the adoption of the report, observed that it would be advisable in future years not to mix up together cotton-pressing and oil-pressing accounts but to keep them seperate. Besides it was not safe to include bad and doubtful debts amongst assets.

The Chairman said that according to the provisions of the Indian Company's Act and in conformity with the articles of association such debts had to be included amongst the assets of the company.

Mr. Penny said that such debts as were recoverable ought not be placed amongst the class of "bad and doubtful debts" because that implied that the debt was irrecoverable. The company ought not to speculate in cotton business as it seemed to him that the bad financial state of the company and the loss which it had suffered was accounted for by speculation. The company ought to confine itself to the pressing business only.

The Chairman observed that speculation was not the cause of the loss explained in the seventh paragraph of the report.

Mr. Penny continuing, said that the directors should consider that whether they were not running a great risk in raising a loan of twelve lakhs. He asked them to consider the advisability of raising half the amount of the loan by issuing debentures payable in five years.

Mr. Sorabji Bunshaw observed that he failed to see why the company continued to deal in cotton when doing so brought about a loss of nearly a lakh and fifty thousand rupees.

The Chairman said that if they discontinued buying cotton they ought to discontinue their pressing-work to a certain extent.

Mr. Bunshaw wished to know the amount realised by the sale of 1,300, bales of cotton.

The Chairman, replied that Mr. Campbell informed him that the accounts were not posted up every month, and so he was unable to give any information regarding the actual amount realised by the sale of the 1,300 bales of cotton. Had Mr. Bunshaw given him a previous notice that he wanted the information he would have been happy to supply him with the same.

Mr. Hormusji Dantra was opposed to the purchase of hoofs used in the presses from the bazaar or to the importation of the same from home. He advised them to invite tenders for the supply of hoofs. He deprecated speculation in cotton and advised the directors to confine themselves to the pressing-work.

The Chairman said that the purchase of cotton was solely for the purpose of keeping on their presses; If sufficient work had been provided for their presses they would discontinue their business in cotton.

Mr. Dantra asked whether there was joint work carried on with other companies.

The chairman said that they were successful in carrying on joint-business with several companies. They had, however, not come to any terms with the Prince of Wales Company.

Mr. Dantra wished to know whether they had taken any security from the defaulting cashier and whether there was any hope of recovering anything from him.

The Chairman said that no security had been taken from the defaulting cashier, but a security had been taken from their new cashier.

The report was then adopted. The appointment of directors and auditors being then made, the usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

At the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company held yesterday afternoon, Mr. E. Muller occupied the chair. It was resolved to authorise the directors of the company to erect another press at a place to be selected by the board utilizing such of the company's spare machinery and tools as might be available. The customary compliment to the chair, terminated the proceedings.

MILLS AND SHAREHOLDERS.

THE following correspondence has been sent to us by the translator, Mr. B. D. Banajee for publication :—

Sir,—Before the gathering of the ordinary general meeting of the Mazagon Mill for the first half of 1894, which was to be held on the 7th instant, I sent a letter to the agents of the mill, Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Sons and Co., but not having received any reply from them, I have herein enclosed a copy of that letter, the insertion of which in your paper will oblige me and all the shareholders. I leave it to you Mr. Editor and the general public to pass judgment on it. Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit took the chair in the ordinary general meeting of the shareholders, held on the 7th November, 1894. All the shareholders requested the chairman that if he would lessen the amount of his commission, and carry a smaller sum to the account of the depreciation fund, when the mills worked at a profit, the debts on the capital would be gradually reduced. They further said that the carrying out of such an arrangement was entirely in his hands, and in that case if in addition to the company's debt of Rs. 2,77,000 new machinery to the amount of Rs. 1,25,000 was bought, we, the shareholders had no objection. However, Mr. Editor, the Baronet did not like the proposal, and bitter discussion and improper scenes (which we regret much) took place in the meeting. But goodness and liberality are always expected of the great and the rich, and we look for them in Sir Dinshaw Baronet. We hoped fully that he would not take to heart what was said in the meeting, and with his usual liberality give up half of his commission for the benefit of the shareholders, so that the mill might get rid of the debts, otherwise in case of an evil day, which God forbid, the shareholders will be ruined.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 15. N. P. GUZDER.

No. 40, Bazaar Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 3, 1894.

To, Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Son & Co., Agents to the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Co.

Sir,—I have received a copy of the balance-sheet of the above mill, for the first half of the running year, viz., from January to June. You ought to have informed the papers, that the ordinary general meeting of the shareholders was to be held at your office, on Wednesday, the 7th November, 1894, at 4 p.m., so that the report of the meeting being published the general public might know how the affairs of the mill were managed, and what discussion took place in the meeting. Looking to the above-mentioned balance-sheet it seems that no dividend is to be had for the first half of this year as was the case for the whole of 1893. But, Sirs, if you would kindly leave to the shareholders one-half of your commission, viz., Rs. 18,837, that sum together with the profit of Rs. 8,325 made during the half of this year would make in all Rs. 27,165, and if from this sum a dividend of Rs. 5 per share were given, the poor shareholders would be highly obliged to you. According to the proverb "Charity always begins at home," and regarding the shareholders as of your family (kith and kin) you ought first to oblige them.

The debts of the company at present amount to Rs. 2,77,065, and as new machinery is sadly needed a further sum of Rs. 1,25,000 will be added, which will make the total debt of the company Rs. 4,65,000. Judging from the present state of affairs it would be hard to discharge this debt even in a long time, and if some harm befalls, which God forbid, that would make matters worse. Add to this the interest on the four lakhs of rupees and total ruin stares the shareholders; therefore, Sirs, if you kindly give up two-thirds of your commission and take a third only, until the debts on the capital are discharged, that time will come soon, and in case the mill works at a profit, a dividend of only Rs. 8 and not more per each share a year be given, and the surplus credited to the account of the depreciation fund. If such an arrangement is come to, your names will be always remembered and you (Sir Dinshaw Baronet) will always have your way. All this rests with you.

You will notice, Sirs, from the following figures that from 1879 to the first half of 1894, *i. e.*, during a period of 15½ years you have charged to the account of your commission Rs. 9,07,200. Subtracting from this the little sum of Rs. 73,100 only, which you returned, your commission comes to Rs. 834,100 which means 70 per cent on the filled up capital. Add to this the further sum of Rs. 984,200 which you received as interest during the same year. You will find from the following table that during the years mentioned therein, your commission amounted to Rs. 3,70,000, and the shareholders did not receive a single pie.

				Rs.
For the whole of the year 1879 no dividend was given while your commission amounted to				40,200
For the half of 1880	do.	do.	do.	21,500
Do 1884	do.	do.	do.	37,500
For the whole of 1885	do.	do.	do.	63,400
For the half of 1888	do.	do.	do.	30,200
For the whole of 1889	do.	do.	do.	50,000
For the half of 1890	do.	do.	do.	30,400
For the whole of 1893	do.	do.	do.	64,100
For the half of 1894	do.	do.	do.	37,700

The next table "shows the losses" of the mill and the amount of your commission during the years mentioned therein.

	Loss.	Your Commission.
1879	31,400	40,200
1885	26,400	63,400
1889	41,200	62,335
1893	76,506	64,000
	2,04,000	2,17,000

Taking these facts into consideration it is in your hands Sir Dinshaw Baronet to bring about the welfare of the shareholders. This mill has yielded you plenty, and but a little to the shareholders, therefore it is my humble request to you, Sirs, to pay close attention to what is written above, and charge only one-third of the commission, giving up two-thirds till the debts are no more. Some good will come of such a course, or if the mill be sold during the present times it will fetch a good sum, and each shareholder receive Rs. 200. If either of these courses were adopted some good will be done to the shareholders and it will also be to your interest, otherwise in the end, the shareholders will come to grief.—Yours, &c.

NOWROJI PESTONJI GUZDER,
A Shareholder.

To D. M. Petit, Sons & Co., Agents to the Mazagon Mill.

Sirs,—I find that on the second side of the letter which I sent to you to-day, there are some slips which I herein correct. The first is that in the second table, the loss in 1893 instead of being Rs. 1,05,000, is Rs. 76,506. The other error is that your commission in 1889 instead of being Rs. 49,400, is Rs. 62,335. I hope you will send a satisfactory reply to my letter.—Yours, &c.

NOWROJI PESTONJI GUZDER.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT G. H. GRIFFITH, Military Works Department, is transferred from the Meerut to the Baluchistan Command.

THE following postings are ordered :—To 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant C. C. O. Gascoigne, Seaforth Highlanders. To 2nd Battalion.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. H. Dering and Majors J. H. E. Reid and J. W. Godfray, Scottish Borderers.

THE following appointments are sanctioned :—16th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant H. A. Gib, North Lancashire Regiment, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation. 19th Bengal Lancers.—Surgeon-Lieutenant J. N. Macleod, from the 17th Bengal Cavalry, to officiating Medical charge of Regiment. Corps of Guides.—Lieutenant A. H. Ommanney to be permanent Wing Officer. 5th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant W. E. Vénour to be Adjutant.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence :—Out of India : Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. W. Taylor, Dublin Fusiliers, for 6 months : Lieutenant W. F. Bonham, Essex Regiment, for 124 days ; Lieutenant G. F. C. Saunders, Bedfordshire Regiment, and Captain G. F. Mockler, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, for 12 months. In India :—Lieutenant F. Samborne, 13th Bengal Infantry, for 6 weeks.

COMMANDER SAITO, Chamberlain, who was recently despatched by the Emperor of Japan to the Japanese squadron in Corean waters, took back with him the ventilator of the Chinese man-of-war Yang-wei, which stranded in the naval engagement off Hai-yang-tau. The Chamberlain is reported to have mentioned that just as the naval engagement was about to begin, numbers of pigeons flocked together and hovered over the Japanese men-of-war, dispersing immediately the guns were discharged. When the sun set and the firing ceased, a hawk alighted on the mainmast of the Takachiho Kan, and remained there. A marine climbed the mast and captured the bird. This was looked upon as a good omen, and the bird was therefore kept on board the vessel, and now Chamberlain Saito has brought it back to show it to his Majesty. It is to be entrusted to the care of the Household Department of the Zoological Garden at Uyeno, Tokyo.

THE WAZIRISTAN SITUATION.

WANO, 23rd November.

THE situation, as far as can be ascertained here, remains unchanged. Mullah Powindah has arrived at Kaniguram, and is discussing the terms of Government with the maliks. The latter desire a friendly solution of the present difficulties, while the Mullah stoutly refuses to accept the same, and threatens to move to Khaisara if the maliks will not give him a share in the settlement. Four hundred men are in Khaisara, and some 2,000 in Kaniguram.

The wounded officers are generally doing well.

KAJURI KUCH, 24th November.

Reliable information has been received that 7,000 Mashud Waziris marched for the Khaisara Valley yesterday, with the intention of attacking Wano. Four hundred men of the 4th Punjab Infantry, left Tank yesterday to reinforce Jhandola, as an attack was expected there. All the escorts to convoys through the Gomal have lately been increased, owing to threatened attacks by the Mahsuds.

25th November.

Wano, November 24th.—Alarming intelligence has again been received from Jhandola, but is not credited here, as local information all points to the situation remaining unchanged. The maliks and the Mullah Powindah are still in Kaniguram with their respective followers, all quarrelling over the terms of the Government letter. A bearer on foot left Jhandola yesterday at four in the afternoon, reaching here at eleven this morning.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, 24th November.

An attack in force on Jhandola is anticipated for to-night. Four hundred rifles have been ordered to march immediately from Tank to Jhandola to reinforce Major Vivian's command. The distance is roughly twenty-one miles, and the 400 rifles, belonging to the 4th Punjab Infantry, should arrive by nightfall. They could not be attacked in the Hinis Tangi by daylight without the knowledge and consequent co-operation of Jhandola.

25th November.

One squadron of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, strength 2 British officers and 125 sabres, arrived this morning from Dera Ghazi Khan.

Major Mackenzie and Captain Douglas have rejoined their brigade from Wano.

Details of the wounding of Lieutenant Herbert show that three Waziris, who were surrounded while looting the interior of tent, dashed out on daylight appearing and fired at Mr. Herbert. The bullet traversed his thigh, breaking the bone, and subsequently struck a Gurkha sepoy, kneeling behind, in the head, killing him instantaneously.

The plain camels at Wano are beginning to feel the cold, unlike the Powindah camels. 300 of the most weakly of the former have been sent back to Tank.

Up to the present no news has been received from Jhandola. The general situation in Waziristan may thus be summarized. Certain terms have been offered to the Waziris, whose maliks have been allowed till the 26th instant, to notify their compliance or otherwise, and in the event of compliance a further period till the 1st proximo in which to pay the required indemnities. It appears possible that a verbal compliance will be forthcoming, but that cash will not, the Waziri's only object being to waste valuable time. Meanwhile the greatest possible precautions are being taken against attack on the convoys between Tank and Wano, a rough lager of stores and camel saddles being nightly formed at each halting place.—*Pioneer.*

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

TRIAL OF EUROPEAN FOREIGNERS.

THE Calcutta Native press publishes the following letter, addressed by the Home Secretary of the Government of India to the Bengal Government :—

I am directed to inform you that the Governor-General in Council has had under his consideration the procedure in criminal trials in India applicable to subjects of European Continental States, as well as to American citizens. The object of his Excellency in Council is that European foreigners and Americans accused of offences should be tried by the Courts best acquainted with their feelings and disposition and therefore more competent to administer effective justice.

2. In the Presidency towns as defined by Section (4th) of the Criminal Procedure Code, Presidency Magistrates are by Section 443 of the Code empowered to exercise over European foreigners and Americans the same jurisdiction as they exercise over European British subjects. Commitments are made to the High Court—all trials before which must be by jury—and under Section 450 an accused who is a European, or an American, can claim that, if practicable, not less than half the jury shall be Europeans or Americans. There is here every guarantee afforded that a European or American shall be tried by a tribunal which is sufficiently conversant with his feelings and disposition.

3. Beyond the limits of the original jurisdiction of the High Court, a European foreigner is subject to the jurisdiction of all Criminal Courts within the powers conferred on them respectively by the Code of Criminal Procedure. It is believed, however, that the number of such foreigners is not large, and that is generally the practice of District Magistrates, acting under the powers given by Section 192 and Chapter 44 of the Criminal Procedure Code, either to reserve cases in which such foreigners are concerned for trial by themselves or to transfer them for disposal to European officers. This practice is desirable and advantageous in the interests of justice, and should be ordinarily followed.

4 The Governor-General in Council notices that the Criminal Procedure Code already recognises, in Section 469, the principle that in serious cases triable by jury or with the aid of assessors, a European, or American accused person other than a British subject is entitled to the advantage of trial with the aid of persons of European race who may reasonably be assumed to be better acquainted with his feelings and disposition than Asiatics. It is desirable to facilitate this procedure, and His Excellency in Council therefore desire that in any case, in which an application may be made to a High Court under Section 526 by or on behalf of a European foreigner or American for transfer of his case from a court presided over by an officer who is not himself a European British subject, directions may, with the permission of his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, be issued that it shall not be opposed on the part of Government.

5. In the case of offences triable by Magisterial Courts, Section 528 of the Code enables the District Magistrate to withdraw such cases from courts where it is undesirable that they should be tried, and to transfer them to other suitable courts ; and I am to request that District Magistrates may be instructed, except in cases of minor importance, where an option may be allowed to the accused that action in this direction under this section should, where possible, be taken when the accused is a European foreigner or American, the case being transferred for trial by a European Magistrate of the First Class.

IT was known last year that the rice millers combination in Burma had exercised a highly prejudicial effect on the commercial prosperity of the province. The ryot, although the principal, was not the only sufferer, for many brokers, traders, and money-lenders were reduced to bankruptcy, and a large number of firms and bazaar-dealers were directly or indirectly affected. The extent of the depression may be gauged from the returns of income-tax collections in the City of Rangoon. The number of assesses last year was scarcely more than two-thirds of the total for 1892-93, and the amount of the final demand fell from 2¼ to 1¾ lakhs. In the course of the year the Income Tax Act was extended to 41 towns and villages in Lower Burma; and this measure, coupled with the more punctual collection of the tax, resulted in an increase in the net collections, in spite of the falling-off in Rangoon.

SILVER was very slightly benefited by the publication of the details of the new Chinese loan ; for the sum is only £1,500,000 sterling, and most of the money will be spent in the purchase of war material in Europe, so that little or no silver may be bought for shipment to the Far East. However, if the war should lead to the gradual absorption of silver for some time to come, and this should give the market support, and so add an element of stability to the new loan, which, though raised on terms that make it at the outset as good as a gold loan, would of course, be adversly affected by any further decline in silver. Apart from the risks attaching to silver, the loan is amply secure, the revenues of the Treaty Ports being very large, and not likely to be affected either temporarily or permanently, by the fortunes of war.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it" will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

DEBATE ON INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES AND BIMETALLISM.

THE quarterly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held on the 5th instant, Sir F. Forbes Adam, the President, in the chair. There was a large attendance.

The President said there were two important motions to come before the meeting, and he would make his review of the quarter's work of the Board as brief as possible, because even with cotton at something more than 4lb. for one shilling he would venture to say that time was money to them. The Shipping Committee had continued their effort to bring shippers, shipowners, and the Ship Canal Company together with a view to the extension of traffic. With the same object in view they had endeavoured to ascertain in particular and special trades how it was that these were not attracted more quickly, and, where rates stood in the way to get particulars and put them before the Canal Company for examination. That work they would continue to pursue, but he was afraid it was abundantly evident that notwithstanding all the oratory we had had on the subject no one was prepared to spend a sixpence for the sake of patriotism, and that it was only by getting lower rates that traffic would come. Even with equal rates a long time must necessarily elapse before existing arrangements worked off and could be changed.—(Hear, hear.) One other matter he would refer to was the number of bills in which this Chamber was interested, and which received very little attention from Parliament in the last session. He referred to the Rating of Machinery Bill, the Companies Act Amendment Bill, the Food and Drugs Act Amendment Bill, the Conciliation Board Bill, the Employers' Liability Bill, the Merchandise Marks Amendment Bill, and the Trade Marks Amendment Bill. He did not know whether it was too much to hope that they might have more success in the next session. There was a good deal of heroic legislation in the air ; it rather held the field ; but they might rest assured that the Board would do all they could to press these matters forward, and no doubt they would have the assistance of those gentlemen, these distinguished gentlemen, who more immediately represented the Chamber in the Commons House of Parliament.—(Hear, hear.) Turning to foreign affairs, he had to say that the African Sectional Committee, although not the youngest of the sectional committees, was the most enterprising. It had been casting its eyes over the different parts of Africa, and had been active in Morocco, on the Gold Coast, in Sierra Leone, Lagos, the Niger Protectorate, and Uganda. What it had aimed at had been to open out those districts to British trade and commerce, by road and railway, and by getting as many facilities as possible ; it had done this by approaching the authorities abroad and at home, and, he thought, with a considerable measure of success.—(Hear, hear.) In regard to the East, he might mention that they were asked by the London Chamber of Commerce to take fresh steps to put their views before the Government

IN REGARD TO SIAM,

but as they had already moved in the matter and had received earnest assurances from the Government that events there were having their most watchful attention, they did not think it necessary to take further action ; and since then the Chamber would be pleased to see that a strong Commission had been appointed to decide upon an intermediary zone, dividing Siamese territory from the British possessions in the region of the Upper Mekong. As to India, at the instigation of the Madras Chamber of Commerce they were making an endeavour to get telegraphic charges reduced between India and this country. Where the matter was dependent upon conferences between Government and private companies it was difficult to arrange, but he hoped something might eventually come of it. In regard to railways, they would see the Government of India had decided to spend five crores a year for the next five years. That was something, but there was still a great deal to be done in railway extension in India. The British Isles had an area of 121,000 square miles, and there were 20,000 miles of railway. In British India there were 1,600,000 square miles and only 20,000 miles of railway. If India were as well supplied as Great Britain it would have not 20,000 but 260,000 miles of railway. Let no one suppose he wanted to make any comparison between the two countries. Their condition and circumstances were widely apart, and it would be madness to think that in a measurable period they could have anything like an equality in a matter of this kind ; but

BETWEEN THE TWO EXTREMES

there was a margin which could be prudently and wisely filled up, and the Board, knowing there was nothing so important to England and to the people of India, nothing so calculated to develop the material resources of India, or so conducive to the expansion of her internal and foreign commerce as railway construction, would continue to press this matter upon the attention of Government.

Mr. R. Barclay moved the followowing resolution :—This general meeting of the Chamber confirms the resolution adopted by the Board of Directors on June 13, 1894, to the effect that in view of the continued pressure which is being brought to bear from many quarters upon the Government of India to reimpose the import duties on cotton goods and yarns, the Chamber feels bound to protest against the policy of such duties as an injurious interference with trade, even though a countervailing effective Excise duty should be placed upon similar goods in India." Mr. Barclay said the object of the resolution was to endorse emphatically the action already taken by the Chamber. The position of the Chamber in the eye of the country and in the eye of the Government was very much owing to its being the mouthpiece of the cotton trade, and it was therefore very important that every question affecting the trade of Lancashire should be properly dealt with by the Chamber. He regretted they had not been the first body to protest against the imposition of these import duties, but that was a reason why they should be all the more emphatic in their protest now. It would be very strange if the Chamber did not protest against the imposition of these import duties, because they had been constantly doing so in other cases. He believed that if the proposed duties were imposed along with an Excise duty the latter would go very quickly and the former would remain.—(Hear hear.) It was said that Lancashire was actuated by selfishness in this matter, but he thought that was a view taken only by those who had

COTTON INTERESTS IN INDIA.

The Chamber had always stood firm in the interests of Free Trade ; not for England alone but for India as well, and the success of our colonies, as compared with those of our neighbours, had been due to the fact that they were open to all the world. He believed the imposition of the duties would not be to the interest of India.

Mr. J. Eckersley seconded the resolution.

Sir W. H. Houldsworth, M.P., heartily supported the resolution, remarking that he had moved one in identical terms at the meeting of the Board in June. At the same time he must say that he felt this was a very feeble effort to make now. When he moved his resolution in June they were not certain whether there would be another deficit in India. But now in November they were face to face with the absolute certainty that these Import duties would be imposed unless Lancashire could successfully influence the Government. He felt, therefore, that a great deal more was required than a resolution if any impression was to be made on the Government. He would like to point out what he thought was a weakness in the resolution. They were confining themselves entirely to the consideration of the import duties on cotton goods. They were bound to

OPPOSE ALL IMPORT DUTIES,

and unless they did that on broad, bold lines, they would have a very weak case to put before the Government in asking for special exemptions and privileges for the cotton trade. Either there was a necessity for those import duties or there was not. If there was, and if the Chamber was of opinion that there was no other way of increasing the revenues of India, then the whole case was gone, and they would have to submit to import duties, which would be a very serious matter for the Lancashire trade.

Mr. E. Burgis opposed the resolution. He said there could be no doubt that as time went on India would more and more desire to raise revenue by import duties, and he predicted that this would be the case also in England. It must be evident to everyone who opened his eyes to passing phenomena that things were getting terribly mixed, that our home industries were going headlong to ruin, and that our fiscal policy was opposed to the will of the colonies and the demand from India for a duty which would enable her to maintain her financial equilibrium and foster native industry. He would like to ask if the Chamber regarded the proposed Indian duties as a burden on the British exporter ? If the great axiom of Free Trade, that the consumer in every case paid the duty, were true, the proposed duty could not possibly affect the trade of Lancashire.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. Barclay, in reply, said that great as our difficulties were in England as regarded

THE LOSS OF OUR FOREIGN TRADE,

in those countries where protective duties were in force the difficulties were greater still—he referred specially to France and the United States.

The resolution was adopted, only two members voting against it.

BIMETALLISM.

Mr. W. E. Dorrington moved ;—That in the opinion of this Chamber the necessity for raising additional revenues in India arises solely from the losses in exchange which the Government of India sustians annually on its sterling payments, and as the adoption by the Home Government of the policy of International bimetallism, which the Indian Government has urged upon it for more than twelve years, would establish a steady par of exchange between silver and gold, and thus obviate the necessity for any import duties, this Chamber strongly urges this policy upon the British Government and Parliament, so as to effectually remove the exchange difficulties between England and India. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for India." He wished, he said, at the outset to disclaim the idea that this motion had been framed with a view of casting any reflection on the board of this Chamber, either for what it might or might not have done in the past in regard to the Indian cotton duties. He would put it that events had been moving rapidly and had brought this controversy to a point at which this Chamber might well consider its future position. That was to say whether it should maintain a merely negative attitude or identify itself with a more positive policy. He supposed few people doubted we were within measurable distance of a reimposition of duties on cotton goods going into India, just as we had already seen the imposition of duties there upon various articles of commerce other than cotton goods, the manufacture or export of which was a matter of concern to many members of the Chamber. It would be noticed that this motion made no special reference to duties upon cotton goods, but applied to the general imposition of duties upon imports into India. It had often been asserted that monometallism, whatever its advantages, had been a fruitful cause of the erection of fiscal barriers abroad against English goods. What had taken place, and what seemed about to take place, in India might fairly be claimed as a demonstration that this contention was not without reason. They might pass abstract resolutions if they would, objecting to the imposition of cotton or other duties in India, but he feared the Government would tell them that it had a heavy deficit to meet, and that it must have the money from somewhere. He maintained that that deficit arose solely from the loss in exchange incurred by the Indian Government upon its external sterling payment, and that if it imposed new taxes now to meet this serious difficulty there was no sort of finality about the process. While they were

INCREASING THE BURDEN OF TAXATION

upon the consumers in India, there was no guarantee that they would not in a year or two years hence be asked to repeat or extend the operation. The present policy had been avowedly forced upon the Indian Government because the home Government had for many years past persistently opposed and ignored the appeal of the Indian authorities that it should adopt a policy of international bimetallism in concert with other nations. Such a policy, whatever might be said against it, would tend to remove the cause of the truble—the loss by exchange—which had brought the Indian Government to the verge of bankruptcy and rendered necessary the reactionary policy involved in the reimposition of import duties.—(Hear, hear.) He ventured to think, therefore, that the time had come when the Chamber should take up the positive position suggested in the motion which he now submitted, and should urge upon the British Government and upon Parliament the extreme unwisdom of letting so important a matter drift any longer. He believed that the Chamber would act in the best interests of its members if it tried to impress upon Government that the true remedy for the present unsound financial position of the Indian Government was to be found not in the reimposition of import duties, but in the adoption of the policy of international bimetallism in concert with the leading nations of the world. Surely there never was a case where the diagnosis of disease was so easy or the remedy so obvious.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. Alderman Emmott (Oldham) seconded the resolution. There could be no dispute, he imagined, in the Chamber that the necessity for raising

ADDITIONAL REVENUES IN INDIA

arose solely from the losses in exchange which the Government of India sustained on its sterling payments. The loss for this year was calculated to exceed twelve million tens of rupees. Every penny of a drop in the value of the rupee meant an extra charge on the Indian revenue of 21,000,000 tens of rupees. If exchange could have been secured at 1s. 4d., instead of having a deficit no exceptional measures would have been required, and there would have been a surplus. If there was another serious deficit on this year's revenue and expenditure it seemed almost certain that duties would be placed on the cotton goods, in whose export Lancashire was so vitally interested. What other source of taxation was there ? There was no hope of direct taxation. Import duties had already been imposed on practically all articles except cotton goods, and cotton goods formed almost half of the total imports of British India. If they protested, as they did, with all their might against a reimposition of the cotton duties in India, they must point out what was the best remedy for the present financial difficulties in that country. They inquired, then, what was the source of the difficulty, and they found it in the destruction of the link which bound silver to gold prior to 1893. His position then, shortly stated, was this. He looked upon the reimposition of the cotton duties as almost inevitable unless there was a speedy rise in exchange. At the same time he believed these duties would inflict a serious blow on a harassed industry—an industry of the greatest importance to this country. In that Chamber, which was the birth-place of Free-Trade, they protested—and they did right to protest—against the reimposition of these duties. But their protests must seem selfish to the rest of the country, and they were not likely to avail unless they could show

SOME WAY OUT

of the present difficulties of Indian finance. The fixing of a par of exchange would remove these difficulties. It had been loudly demanded by India for many years. It was approved of by the highest scientific authorities of this and other countries. Sooner or later it was inevitable, and he hoped the day was not distant when it would be accomplished.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. E. Burgis, rising to oppose the resolution, said he was afraid they would be inclined to say, "Away with this pestilent fellow."—(*Laughter.*) He said that India needed additional revenue to enable the Government to pay its gold debt, and this revenue could best be raised by import duties. He denied that any bimetallic arrangement could maintain a steady par of exchange between gold and silver, and so obviate the necessity of import duties, unless at the same time protecting silver producers at the expense of the community; that was to say, protecting Lancashire at the expense of India. If Lancashire was to reap any benefit from bimetallism, it must be, not because the rate of exchange would be steadied, but because the

COST OF PRODUCTION IN INDIA

would be raised for the benefit of Europe. The competition which crippled Lancashire was not due to the rate of exchange, but to supply in relation to demand. If the supply was to be restricted relative to the demand by imposing a disability upon India, then a very high-handed piece of Protection was being advocated. He was a Protectionist, but not an unjust or unwise Protectionist ; and it seemed to him that this move on the part of so-called Free traders was inconsistent. Silver was a commercial commodity with a commercial value determined by supply in relation to demand. Only one commodity could be a standard of value, and gold answered that purpose best. Civil servants and others discounted the fall of the rupee in fixing their salaries, and the Indian Government ought to pursue the same policy, making up the differences by imposing taxation in the case of an adverse difference and remitting taxation on a favourable issue. The balance of trade rectified currency fluctuations, and only Protection secured control of the balance of trade.

Mr. Alderman Hibbert (Chorley) said it was rather a new thing to hear a firm Free-trader deploring the fact that wheat was cheap. During a debate in the Chamber in regard to imperial federation he remembered a distinguished Free-trader objecting to the resolution because he said it would raise the price of wheat. That same gentleman within a month was advising the members of one of the Midland chambers of Agriculture to go in for bimetallism because it would bring about this very result. Mr. Dorrington said in his resolution that the necessity for raising additional revenues in India arose entirely from the

LOSSES IN EXCHANGE

which the Government of India sustained on its sterling payments. But the question was how were these payments made ? As a matter of fact they were not entirely made in sterling, and it was to be kept in mind that the silver would not cost the Government 2s., but, according to Mr. Dorrington, about 11d. a rupee. He quoted a number of figures with the view of showing that the loss of the Government must be much less than the mover and seconder of the resolution tried to make out. Proceeding, Mr. Hibbert said that if the bimetallic party would only tell the world what ratio they proposed to fix it would save a great deal of trouble. He did not believe that bimetallism had anything to do with the condition of trade at the present moment. He was prepared to admit that the present uncertainty in exchange was a cause of very great inconvenience, and he believed occasionally of loss, but he believed that any attempt to establish a fixed rate of exchange would be productive of far greater loss to the country.

Mr. W. Fogg said that in the old days of the cotton trade the capitalist got immense profits and laid the foundation of the present wealth of Lancashire. What change had come over this state of things ? It was the capitalists who had struck because their profits had gone. Where were their profits ? The working man was getting them, and the object of the present agitation was to get a special law passed to alter the whole condition of the currency in order that these profits might be restored to the capitalist. But who was to pay these profits ? He knew what the theory was ; but he thought they would hardly get the working man to believe it. He opposed the resolution.

Mr. George Lord also spoke in opposition to the resolution. He insisted that it was

IDLE TO EXPECT

the Government to adopt a policy of bimetallism in view of its recorded decision on that question and that therefore to advocate such a policy was not a practical mode of meeting the danger which threatened the cotton industry of this country. He was convinced that a great effort would be made to levy duties on cotton goods and yarns, and that it would be successful unless the Chamber took some steps to prevent it. The proper course, in his judgment, was to make representations to the Government upon this question of the cotton duties, and upon the old lines that they went upon before, which convinced one Secretary of State for India after another, and caused the ultimate remission of the duties. He believed that if they went with this resolution to the Government they would take a step which was most likely to lead to the reimposition of the duties because what they suggested by way of remedy could not be accepted ; and if they had no other course to suggest it was likely that the duties would go on, and possibly without countervailing duties at all, or with them in such a form as to be practically inoperative.

Sir William H. Houldsworth, M.P., said he was glad to feel that the only difference between him and Mr. Lord and those who would vote with Mr. Lord was as to the mode with which the import duties were to be opposed. Mr. Lord would go upon the old lines, and they all knew what grand service that gentleman had rendered in the past on this question of import duties. But there was a great difference between the old conditions and those of the present time. In the past it was only when there was a surplus available that the import duties were removed. The position was entirely different now. He would like to call attention to what the Government of India had to say on this question. Mr. Westland was very explicit. He said :—"Again our revenue is falling seriously short of our expenditure, but of this there is one cause, and one cause only. It is that the fall in the value of the rupee has of late been increasing the burden of our sterling payments in a ratio which far outstrips any possible increase to be hoped for in our revenues. And as exchange, and exchange only, is the burden of my song, I have had some figures prepared which will show, with reference to this item, the extent to which the charge has affected our financial position in the past and the acute degree to which we are suffering from it in the present." It was upon the basis of exchange, and exchange only, that the Chamber must act. Therefore he believed that Mr. Dorrington's motion embodied the only logical and practical suggestion for getting out of the difficulty and avoiding import duties. As Mr. Lord pointed out, there was bound to be a gap before action could be taken on the lines suggested ; but for his own part he would not be so alarmed as he was now if the Government of India for a time imposed import duties with the view of afterwards adopting bimetallism, which would cure the evil for the future.

The resolution was carried by about 70 votes to 40. This concluded the business of the meeting.

COAL PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION : A FORTY YEARS' RETROSPECT.

DIAGRAMS which have been recently published show in a very striking way the enormous growth which has marked the production and consumption of mineral fuel throughout the world during the last forty years, as well as the changes in that production in different countries. Starting with 1850, it is seen that Great Britain then produced more coal than all the rest of the world put together, its output being somewhat over 55,000,000 tons, while no other country can show a production of over 6,000,000 tons. The production of Great Britain increased rapidly until 1890, when it reached its maximum at 183,000,000, and commenced to decline with almost equal rapidity. The two years during which this decline has continued were, indeed, marked by strikes and other exceptional circumstances; but it is doubtful whether the maximum tonnage will ever again be reached, because the expense of mining coal is increasing here, in consequence of which a large share of our export trade will go to other countries, a process which has already begun. With regard to consumption the United Kingdom still leads, its consumption in 1851 having been 1¾ ton per head, and in 1892 4¼ tons. This growth, however, has been subject to many fluctuations, and the general ratio has decreased in recent years. Its increase, however, has been greater and more marked than that of any other European country, although Belgium and Germany have very nearly equalled it, Germany's coal consumption per head having continued to rise of late years, while that of the United Kingdom has fallen. Next in order to Great Britain with regard to production there are the United States, with a far more strongly marked increase. Starting with an output of less than one-third of that of the United Kingdom, it has grown to such an extent that, with a few checks, as in the panic years of 1873 and 1885, it reached a point last year but little over 1,000,000 tons below that of Great Britain. There can be hardly any doubt that, in a few years, the United States will be the leading coal-producing country in the world. But there is a marked difference between the two rivals. While in the United States consumption is nearly the same as production, it is far otherwise for the United Kingdom. Great Britain is, and will for many years yet remain, the great coal-exporting country of the world, supplying, in part, other European countries, and sending a heavy tonnage to its own distant Colonies, and to portions of Asia and Africa. The Colonial and Asiatic demand for English coal, however, is rapidly decreasing, as new sources of supply are found, and coal mined nearer home comes in to compete with the English product. That such an export trade should have grown up is entirely a natural result of the position of England, not only as a leading coal producer, but also as a great maritime nation, with a commerce extending to every part of the world. The advance in consumption in the United States has been great and marked, having risen from a little above a ton per head in 1870 to two and a-quarter tons in 1890. In 1891 and 1892 it very nearly approached that attained by Belgium, and is now considerably above that of Germany. The current year, doubtless, will show a temporary drawback, but in the future the line of consumption may be expected to rise again, and to reach and perhaps cross, that of Great Britain within a few years. Germany is the third country in importance as regards the production and consumption of coal. For a time that country kept very close in amount of production to the United States, but since 1880 it has fallen behind, owing to its more limited coal resources and slower growth. In 1892 it reached only 98,000,000 tons, while that of the United States was 164,000,000 tons. As in the case of Great Britain, the German lines of production and consumption vary considerably, the exports being large, although, unlike England, they are made chiefly to neighbouring countries, such as France and Austria. Following Germany, the French lines of production and consumption are so far entirely different, that consumption exceeds by far production. The increase in French production has been less rapid than in the case of other large coal-producing countries, but its upward tendency is unmistakable. In Belgium and Austria, also, the output of coal has been increasing very steadily, and, in the former country at any rate, has kept up well to the limits of its capacity. The probability is that, while Belgian consumption may increase, its production will, before long, begin to fall, and, like France now, she will be obilged to import a considerable proportion of her wants of fuel. The growth in the output of coal in Russia has been steady, but not phenomenal. That country, however, may be expected to show a more rapid increase within the next ten years, as the extension of railways renders more accessible the large coal deposits which are known to exist in South-Eastern Russia and Western Siberia, but which are not at present worked owing to the absence of transport facilities. The smaller producing coal countries of the world all show an increased output, South Africa, Australia, and India in particular. The growth of the Japanese coal mines has apparently received a check during the last two years, but this can hardly be expected to last in view of the determined efforts of the Japanese to push their product throughout the East, efforts which will be especially aided by the conditions at present prevailing in the Eastern money markets. While coal is found in many Asiatic countries, and it is believed to exist in great quantities in China, there is no doubt that Japan will remain for a number of years the leading coal producer of the Far East.—*Morning Post.*

WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. R. L. STEVENSON has written a new section of Underwoods and an introduction to the Master of Ballantrae, for the Edinburgh edition of his works, the first volume of which will appear on December 15. Hardly any paper in the volume is left without revisions and additions. The publishers announce, with rather strange uncertainty, that the edition will possibly be enhanced by the reproduction of the Graver and the Pen and other little works which Mr. Stevenson and his stepson wrote, set up in type, and engraved themselves. If these are reprinted at all it is to be in facsimile.

In the current number of the 'Author' announcement is made that Messrs. J. M. Dent and Co. have in preparation a volume by Mr. William Watson entitled, Annals of a Quiet Valley in the Wordsworth Country, and one by Mr. Robert Bridges entitled, Overheard in Arcady. The conjunction of the Wordsworth Country with the name of William Watson of course immediately suggests the author of Wordsworth's Grave, but we learn that 'that' Mr. William Watson has no other book forthcoming than the Odes and other Poems announced by Mr. John Lane. 'The' Mr. Robert Bridges, too, might well be the author of a book with the title Overheard in Arcady, and yet the Mr. Robert Bridges who is the author of it is of American nationality, and makes his bow to the English public with this book. It is a remarkable coincidence that the list of one publisher should contain the names of doubles of two of our best-known English poets.

A work of very special interest at the present moment is in the press of Messrs. Constable and Co. It is called The Travels of the Cesarewitch in the East, and will contain no fewer than 500 wood-engravings and photogravure plates, from sketches and paintings by the artist who accompanied the present Tsar when he made his famous tour. There were incidents enough during the journey to furnish some lively reading if the book is written with any degree of frankness. The visit of the Tsarevitch to the King of Siam should by itself make a romantic story: and the negotiations concerning the reception of the Russian Heir-Apparent by the Emperor of China, which resulted in the Tsarevitch refusing to go to Peking at all, were very curious. Most interesting of all, of course, was the attempted assassination of the Tsarevitch by a Japanese policeman, when he was saved, from severe injury at least, by Prince George of Greece. The perturbation in Japanese Court circles on this occasion was very great, and manifested itself in very striking ways. We trust that the volume may be something more than the ordinary commonplace and colourless record of a royal journey.

The first volume of Sir John Tenniel's Cartoons from 'Punch' was to be ready on the 20th instant, and the second will be on Dec. 11. Sir John has himself selected the cartoons, which deal with public topics in the period 1871-91. A large number of double-page cartoons, among them the Kaiser-Bismarck one, Dropping the Pilot, are to be included. The reproductions will be from the original wood-blocks, and a descriptive note will accompany each cartoom. The whole edition for England, the Colonies, and America is 500 copies, and the price a guinea a volume, rigidly net.

The Life and Letters of John Greenleaf Whittier will be published by Messrs. Sampson Low. Mr. S. T. Pickard, the biographer, enjoyed Whittier's confidence, and was entrusted with all the material for his Life. The letters include correspondence with John Bright, Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Russell Lowell, Bayard Taylor, and other well-known men. The two volumes contain several portraits and views of Whittier's Amesbury home, and the house at Hampton in which he died.

Mr. Arthur W. Hutton's little work on The Vaccination Question will appear at once. It is in the form of a letter to Mr. Asquith--this by permission—to whose port-folio in the Government any new legislation on vaccination would fall. Mr. Hutton's convictions are on the side of those who doubt and distrust vaccination, and he advocates the total and immediate repeal of the compulsory laws. He has no reason, he says, to suppose that at present Mr. Asquith sympathises with this view. He is not without hopes, however, that the case against vaccination may convince the Home Secretary.

Messrs. Methnen are in a few days to publish the first volume of Professor Flinders Petrie's History of Egypt. It will be followed by two more volumes on the period of the Pharaohs, one on that of the Ptolemies, a fifth on the Roman Age, and a sixth on Arabic Egypt. In a preface he writes to the first volume Professor Petrie explains the scope and purpose of the series. His aim in producing the history is to place in the hands of students a book of reference which shall suffice for all ordinary purposes, and at the same time be accessible to the public. While endeavouring to introduce all necessary data, prominence has been given to new facts and theories.

Messrs. Methuen will also issue almost immediately a volume dealing with The French Riviera from Toulon to Mentone, by Mrs. Oliphant and F. R. Oliphant. Though supplying practical information it will not be a guide-book, for it will chiefly consist of descriptive and historical matter. There will be a number of illustrations and maps. The same firm also announce Subject to Vanity, a volume of humorous and sympathetic sketches of animal life and home pets, by Miss Margaret Benson.

Mr. Saintsbury's new volume of essays, Corrected Impressions, is to be issued shortly by Mr. Heinemann. It will consist of essays on the principal writers of the Victorian age, dead and living. Mr. Saintsbury's previous volumes of essays have been Essays in English Literature, Essays on French Novelists, and Miscellaneous Essays, published in 1892.

Mr. Fisher Unwin will in a few days issue the first volume of an English translation of Professor Villari's work on Florence. Previous to Signor Crispi's accession to power Professor Villari was Italian Minister of Public Instruction. His wife, who is an English lady, is the translator of the new book. She has already translated Savonarola and others of his works. The period of Florentine history covered comes up to a few years after the death of Dante. Professor Villari deals minutely with the origin of the city, and with the constitution of the Republic, and gives an outline of the various Florentine revolutions.

Mr. Hall Caine's address to the members of the Philosophical Institution in Edinburgh proved to be mainly a plea for greater freedom for the writer of fiction. Having dismissed the old didactic novel—the novel, as Mr. Caine calls it, of conscious moral intention, the lecturer nevertheless declared his disbelief of the doctrine that British morality has any objection to be preached at. It is preached at, he said, on Sunday, and it is preached at on Monday; it is preached at from the pulpit, and it is preached at from the Press; it is preached at when it is born, it is preached at when it is married, and it is preached at when it is dead. No, repeated Mr. Caine, I cannot believe that it has any rooted objection to being preached at; but there is the fundamental difficulty of the reader's fear lest the three-volume novel should become a three volume tract. The question of the novelist behind the novel—the method of Flaubert, as contrasted with that of Fielding, Richardson, and Thackeray—was declared to be rather a question of art than of ethics. In any case, the lecturer pointed out, the novelist cannot escape from moral resposibility. Taking his stand upon this proposition, he went on to say that if the novel or the drama is to act upon life it must be at liberty to represent it, not in one aspect only, but in all aspects; not in its Sunday clothes only, but in its week-day garments; not in part, but altogether. This rather alarming claim for liberty, however, was tempered by the warning, "If you are allowed to get very close to human experience, beware lest you wrong it by want of reticence and sincerity.

Mr. Caine declined to draw the line even at those long tabooed subjects, politics and religion. I plead to you, he said, to grant liberty to us who are novelists and dramatists to deal with whatever political and religious subjects come into touch with man's moral life. Don't cripple us; don't ask us to let the intellectual activities of the age pass us by. If the great religious public, which has so long stood aloof from the theatre and given the novel a wide berth, is now coming timidly to the one and nervously picking up the other, let them be prepared to find their own world there. Finally Mr. Caine ventured to prophesy to a Scottish audience that we shall not be deep in the twentieth century before religious subjects will be reverently treated on the stage. In a like spirit of prophesy he added:—"I am tempted to go a little off the track of my thought to say what I think will be the great scenes of the great novels of the future. They will, I confidently believe, be the common and familiar scenes of ordinary life. Victor Hugo, before he began to write novels, said he dreamt of a novelist who should be a compound of Walter Scott and Homer. May I, without irreverence, say that I dream of a greater novel than we have ever yet seen, that shall be compounded of the penny newspaper and the Sermon on the Mount—the plainest realism and the highest dealism."

The Art Journal Annual this year bids fair to rival in popularity any of the now longlist of these harbingers of the holiday season. It is devoted to a memoir of the life and work of Sir Edward Burne-Jones, by Julia Cartwright (Mrs. Henry Ady), and is illustrated by a large number of full-page plates and smaller engravings after characteristic productions of that distinguished artist. Mrs. Ady, who writes both with full knowledge and with strong sympathy describes the art of Burne-Jones as from first to last a silent and unconscious protest against the most striking tendencies the modern world.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Schooner Columbus, 220 tons, Captain J Junghans, sailed yesterday for Scychellas with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Mohommadi 1,252 tons, Captain F H Hardcaste, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah (18th November) with a general cargo and 4 cabin and 32 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Culna, 1,468 tons, Captain A Houstoura, cleared yesterday for coast ports and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Thompson, Mr W Loughton, Mr H Gill, Mr G H Clarkson and 5 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIA MAILS,

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Peninsular, 2,711 tons, Captain R F Briscoe, sailed yesterday for Shanghai, via intremediate ports, with her Majesty's China and Australia Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers;—For Sydney Mr and Mrs H Trimming and 3 children, Lieutenant Hearn, Mr and Mrs Lyert and 2 children, Mr Howkins Mr E McCall and Mr A Dunning. For Hongkong—Mr Topletz, Mr Frank, Mr D N Tata, Mr and Mrs H M Mehta child and Ayah, Mr C C Karanjia, Mr D B Kavarana and Mr E T Commissariate. For Melbourne—Mrs E Maleoney and Mr Frank Ritchie. For Colombo—Mr Stephens and Mr D D Shroff. For different ports—2 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
C	Mobile	930	Miller	P. Gulf		B & P S N Co
D	Barawa	234	Cassum	Zanzibar		M M & Co
E	Arroyo	3564		Not fixed		Tata & Sons
F	Bezwada	5001	Mitchel			M Mackenzie & Co
H & J	Avoca	905	Baker	Zanzibar		D Jairam
K	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Not fixed		H C Jooma
K	Alberta	3169	Davies	Not fixed		Put back for repairs
M	Mahanadi	548	D Adam	C. Mandvi	29-11	S & Co
N	Rajpootana	1312	G A Shepherd	Calcutta		M M & Co
Q	Taif	878	Fairweather	Mauritius	2-12	H C Joosub

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	828	H Keyzar	Karachi	27-11	Shepherd & Co
Kaveri	543	A Fakeera	Bhownagur	27-11	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Kaisar-I-Hind		Seymour	China	10-1	P & O Co
2	Nubia	2319	Knox	Liverpool	5-12	W & A Graham
3	Bormida	1499	de Negri	China	8-12	C Barboro
4	Carthage	2453	de Horne	London	1-12	P & O Co
7	Imperatri	2334	Nicolich	Trieste	1-12	A L S N Co
9	Rosetta	3039	Browne	China	27-12	P & O Co
10	Netherby Hall		Boyle	Marseilles		E Bates & Co
12	Stanley Hall	2660	Buck	Not fixed		E Bates & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dwarka	769	Tice	Karachi	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Bombay	2049	Robertson	Dunkirk &c.	T M & Co

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Mahommadi (s)	Hardcastle	Jeddah, Nov 18.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Peninsular (s) Columbus (schr)	Briscoe Junghans	Shanghai, &c. Seychelles.

The steamer Culna, Houstoun, for Coast and Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 23 R. I. M. S. W. Hastings..Street.....Rangoon, Nov 20.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 28.—Steamers Fultala, Ellora, Katoria and Shahzada.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Gordon s—1 case essence, Birtic and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Carthage s—11 cases oilmenstores and 35 cases champagne, D Cowasjee and Co.

FROM HULL.

Lorenzo s—145 bales stramboards, Bombay D and Manufacturing Co; 12 cases biscuit, S Hebtoola; 200 kegs chemicals, other sorts C Nathoo and Co; 54 bales papers, S A S Dawood.

FROM ANTWERP.

Banda s—140 cases glassware, C Nanjee; 38 cases glassware, E Peermahomed and Co.

Stolzenfels s—6 cases perfumed spirit, A Nacoda and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Shanjhai s—26 cases brandy, C H B Forbes and Co.

Carthage s—31 cases brandy, S Cowasjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Europa s—1 drum rectified spirit, B Smith and Co.

Stolzenfels s—7 bales paper Warden and Co.

Banda s—390 cases whisky, D Cowasji.

Bhopal s—2 barrels rectified spirit D Dadabhoy.

FROM VENICE.

Marq Bacquehom s—3 cases glass beads, E Kaderbhoy.

Imperatrix s—112 bales papers, D R Umrigar and Co 21 cases writing papers, S A S Dawood.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—75 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co; 15 bales hemp, H Govindjee 105 cwt gum, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 1680 cwt long Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—39 bales hides and skins, H M Aba; 35 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 8 bales skins, H Sooleman and Co; 30 bales skins, H T H Gunee; 357 cwt dry ginger, M Munguldas; 10 cwt fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 16 cwt fishmaws, M L Khatan; 20; cwts fishmaws and 6 cwt peacock feathers, B Jamal; 7 bales hides, F Sorabjee and Co; 24 cwt dry ginger, Wagjee Kanjee, 5 cwt Sandalwood, B Kallianjee; 25 cases condiments, H Muncherjee and Sons; 4 cwt ivory, E Passia and Co; 215 cwt gum and 124 cwt olibanum, N Mowjee; 25lbs myrabollams, D Sassoon and Co; 7 bales skins, The South India Export Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bombay s—4,000 cwt mowra seeds, 3,816 cwt linseed, 1807 cwt rapeseed and 5796 cwt teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Brinkburn s—100 bales cotton, Prier de Souni; 4,002 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwt buffalo horns, The Bombay Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Nubia s—499 cwt groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 2,009 cwt myrabollams, N Khairaz and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nubia s—1,599 cwt groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 2091 cwt gingellyseeds, D D Kuranee and Co.

Netherby Hall s—15 cwt gingellyseeds W Kipp; 3,999 cwt teelseeds, Ralli Brothers; 15 cwt gum, Rustomjee C Patell.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—2 pots rosa oil, D Mody and Co; 1 case Indian Tea, P de Soane and Co; 315 cwt gingellyseed, W Kipp; 1 case Indian Tea, J Newburg; 220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peninsular s—6½ cwt ivory, M Dawoodbhoy; 30 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 22 chests opium, M Byramjee and Co; 9 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 22 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 5 chests opium, S J David and Co; 14 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 12 chests opium, F M Chinai; 17 chests opium, P F Talati; 33 chests opium, A S Esmail and Co; 14 chests opium, E Noordin and Co.

Bormida s—200 bales twist, S J David and Co; 29 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co.

Arroyo s—8½ chests opium, M Ramdut.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peninsular s—7 bales twist, F Muir and Co; 100 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 42 chests opium, S J David and Co; 13 dhests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 15 chests opium, C Bomonji and Co; 50 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co 38 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 24 chests opium, N J Abraham; 22 chests opium, E J Abraham; 26 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 1 chests opium, Gunsamdas.

Arroyo s—27 chests opium, M Patni; 13 chests opium, G Joharimul.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 29.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

222-94—Payne G and S—Trimbak Gangadhar Ranade vs The Standard Mills Co Ld.—Ardesir H and D

154-94—Bicknell M and M—Jamsetjee Framjee Kathok vs Bhicajee and others—Nanu and H

For hearing on exceptions to the Commissioners Report.

414-89—M N Saklatwalla—Merwanjee Framjee Postwalla vs Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash—Payne G and S.

109-82—Edgelow and G—Gangji Hunsraj and others vs Gunpatram Hemji—Bhaishunker and K.

Postponed Long Causes.

43-94—Little S N and B—Anandrao Vinayek vs Tricumdas Muljee and others—Khunderao M and Bhaishunker and K

18-94—Jehangir D—Dadabhoy Rustomjee Pundole vs Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Kerrawalla—Bicknell M and M.

89-94—In person—Kooshalbai vs Ramparatab Goolabroy—In person.

622-93—Mathubhoy and J—Patel Harkisondass Purshotumdass and others vs Patel Magonlal Chotalal and others—Mansuklal D and J.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

For Consent Decree.

330-94—Brown and M—Sir Albert Abdoola David Sassoon and others vs Joseph Issac Harari—Payne G and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes

248-91—Tyabji D and Co—Titibai Hoosain vs Bai Paski—J C Cama.—Part heard.

203-91—Bicknell M and M—Zenamboo vs Mohotibai and others.

321-91—M N Saklatwalla—Mahomed Jusuf bin Goolam Habib Mukry and others vs Mahomed Esmael bin Haji Goolam Hussein Dewjee and others—In person.

433-93—Brown and M—Runchordas Mowji vs Thucker Megji Anndji and anothers—Tyabji and D.

229-89—Payne G and S—Dhunji Kesowji vs Dhunbai alias Soondrabai and others—Wadia and G and Little S N and B.

15-89—Payne G and S—Bhanji Bhimsey and other vs. Soondrabai alias Dhunbai and other—Wadia and G.

608-92—Payne G and S—Bhoolaji Meghaji and others vs Sennaji Hassaji and others—Framjee and M.

232-94—Tyabji D P and C—Dewraj Tokersey vs Haji Salk Mahomed Haji Mahomed and other.

214-94—Mulji and R—Hira Ramji vs Naron Kala, Bicknell—M and M.

120-93—Edgelow and G—Munjee Kara vs Khetsey Kara and others—Mansuklal D and J and Fardoonjee D Pavri.

121-93—Edgelow and G—Munjee Kara vs Khetsey Kara and others—Mansuklal D and J, F D Pavri.

122—Edgelow and G—Munjee Kara vs Khetsey Kara and others—Mansuklal D and J, F D Pavri.

593-93—Brown and M—Ludgero Maria Gomes vs Jamboo de Souza and others—Chalk W and S.

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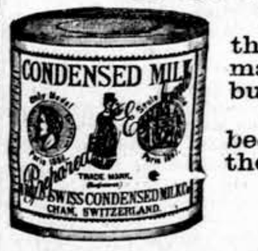
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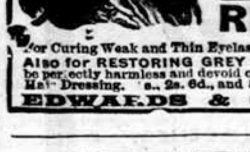

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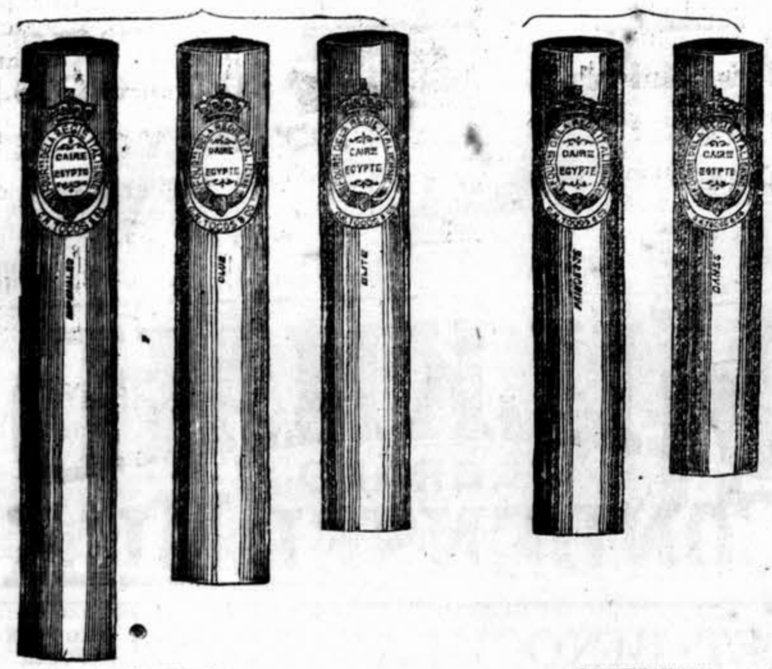

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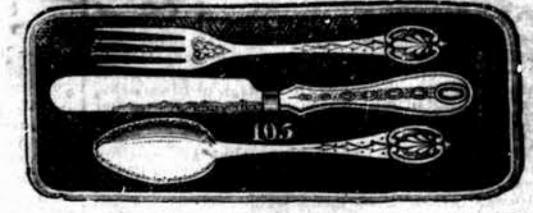

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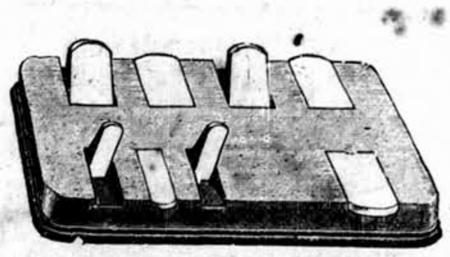

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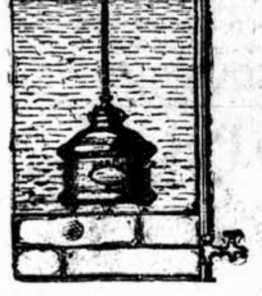

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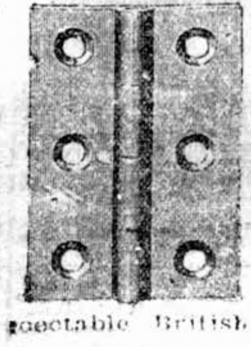

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